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EVERYMAN'S PSYCHOLOGY

REVEALED IN MY VALUES

(BY FATHER G. BYRNE S.J.)

Everyday nations seem very clear
until we begin to think about them.
Thus, when somebody asks us what
time it is, we glibly reply 3.00 p.m.,
quite satisfied that time is amongst
the simplest of notions. If, how-
ever, we fall into the grips of the
expert, in a trice he has our poor
brain reeling: we start wondering
whether the past is in the pocket
of the present, and whether the
future is not a kind of sailor's knot
binding them fast.

Of course we all understand what
"character" means until a psycho-
logist suggests that it is our moral
physiognomy or the quality of self.
Then we begin to ask what, in the
wide world, he means. He might
turn on us and say: "Of course,
you realise that you, in your every-
day conversation, attach two mean-
ings to the word. And we do.
When we say 'he is a man of
character' we mean something
quite different from the statement
that 'he has such and such a
character.' Of two of our acquaint-
ances we might say that they are
men of character; but their in-
dividual characters differ very much:
one might be a man of kind charac-
ter, the other cruel. It is with
character in the second sense that
we are occupying ourselves, at pre-
sent. The men or women of whom
their friends say that they are
"men or women of character,"
seem, unfortunately, to be compar-
atively few, but not one of us can
escape having a character, and it
appears that to large numbers
neither the hall mirror nor the
dainty pocket glass fully reveal it.
We have no difficulty in recognising
that St. James drew an accurate
picture of our friends when he
wrote: "he shall be compared to
a man beholding his own counte-
nance in a glass. For he beheld
himself, and went his way, and pre-
sently forgot what manner of man
he was." Yet we ought to be more
interested in the colour of our
character than in the colour of our
hat.

Change of Character.

For the psychologist the first in-
teresting question is whether charac-
ter is a quality of the intellect or
of the will, or whether it is a blend
of the activities of both intellect
and will. The question is not a
merely speculative one; it is prac-
tical. The assumption that a man
cannot change his character could
lead only to a gloomy pessimism:
all endeavours to make the mean
man more generous, to strengthen
the weakling, to soften the over-
bearing, would be futile. Yet we
know that this is not the case.
History can supply us with many
illustrations of radical changes of
character. The practical point is

to know how they can be brought
about. If character be a quality of
the will, the method would neces-
sarily be some exercises to stimu-
late the will in the desired direc-
tion, but if character can be traced
to the intellect, reform of character
becomes a mental reform: it lies
in the world of ideas and ideals,
and it would appear that a man
can think himself into a newness
of life. In one of his works Kant
says: "to have character is to
possess that property of will by
which the subject clings to certain
practical principles that he has
selected once for all to govern his
conduct." It will be noticed that
the definition seems to make char-
acter a property of the will, though
it admits the all importance of ac-
cepted intellectual ideals of con-
duct. Now which of the two is
really the most fundamental? We
ask our readers to try quietly to
answer this question themselves.
Psychology, like all branches of
science, becomes everyman's only
when everyman is willing to ex-
plore.

Words and Conduct.

We know, at any rate, how we
judge a person's character. We
judge it by what he does. If all
politicians pulled the strings of
government in accordance with
their declared principles, peace
conferences would be peaceful; or
if all doctors who "smoke" of
smoking never smoked, patients
might be more amenable to
medical wisdom. No! it is not the
enunciation of principles that
counts in establishing a man's
character, it is his daily conduct.
Our idea of conduct must be a
comprehensive one: it includes not
only deeds in the ordinary sense
of the term, but also every gesture,
look, expression, bodily movement,
which are classed under the general
term "behaviour." At this stage
the Expert warns us that every
action implies the taking up by the
ego of a position in relation to the
non-ego. This means that if the
ego (I) be presented with a glass
of non-ego (for instance whisky),
I stretch out my hand for it or
I turn up the whites of my eyes
at it, according to the fluidity or
dry solidity of my character. In fact
when I penetrate beneath the visible
gesture, I find that the gesture is
the result of a mental evaluation.
I ask what is the use of this to me,
or to the cause which I serve. I
have a scale of values, a code of
choice. This scale, this code have
been so woven into the texture of
my being that they are "charac-
teristic" of my way of acting, in-
deed so characteristic that a pro-
tagonist of the Individual Psycho-
logy feels justified in stating that
"every law of preference in ac-

(Continued on next column)

BAN ON RUSSIAN GOODS

PRIVY COUNCIL ISSUES PROCLAMATION

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Apr. 19.
It was officially announced at 12.30
a.m. this morning that a meet-
ing of the Privy Council has been
summoned for later in the day at
Windsor Castle for the purpose of
authorising a Proclamation under
the Russian Goods Import Pro-
hibition Act.

A Brief Meeting.

A meeting was held at Windsor
Castle at 9.30 a.m. to-day and was
attended by Mr. Stanley Baldwin
and Sir John Simon who motored
from London. Upon arrival they
were immediately ushered to the
King's presence. The Council pro-
ceedings were very brief and ter-
minated after about 15 minutes.
Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon
later returned to London by car.

London, Later.

IT IS LEARNT THAT A
PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING
THE IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN
GOODS HAS BEEN SIGN-
ED AND WILL BE ISSUED IN A
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT OF
THE LONDON GAZETTE TO-
NIGHT.

THE SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

NO LONGER TO ENJOY PROTECTION

The proclamation dealing with
Russian imports prohibits the im-
portation of about 83 per cent.
of imports from Russia including
butter, grain, raw cotton, petro-
leum and timber, and comes into
effect on April 26, thus giving re-
spite for shipments in transit. The
reason for the choice of specific
important imports is that the em-
bargo thereon is definitely more
simple to operate than a complete
embargo on all imports.

It is learnt that the diplomatic
immunity granted to the three chief
members of the Soviet Trade De-
legation has definitely lapsed. They
and their office will no longer enjoy
this protection.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr.
Maisky, conferred with Sir John
Simon at the Foreign Office this
morning.

(Further Cables on Page 9)

cordance with which an individual
determines his course of action is
nothing else than what we call his
character." Character, then, would
be something in the nature of a
guiding rule. Are we prepared to
accept such a summary?

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FROM TO-DAY



at

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT

WORLD TRADE BARRIERS AND THE REMEDY

SIR G. BEHARRELL ON WAR DEBTS

IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT
OF THE F.B.I.

Liverpool, March 7.—Sir George Beharrell, President of the Federation of British Industries, was the guest at luncheon in Liverpool of the Liverpool and North Western branch of the federation. Sir Max Muspratt, chairman of committee of the branch, presided.

Sir George Beharrell, in responding to the toast of the federation, said that from time to time one had a glimpse of improvement in trade, but he was afraid it was too early to say that trade recovery had got the green light. Still, this country could take heart. The elements of recovery were here. We had tackled our financial problems in a courageous manner, and it was admitted throughout the world that our financial structure was far more stable than it was a year ago. So long as we adhered to the sound economic principles on which our pre-eminence had been built up, we should in the end emerge from this morass of trouble.

During forthcoming negotiations we might be pressed to return to the gold standard, and no doubt at some time or another it would be right for us to return to it, but he sincerely hoped that no attempt would be made to do so until it was abundantly clear that the time was ripe for such a return and that steps had been taken which would ensure that the gold standard would be properly worked. He believed we were a long way from that to-day.

What was blocking world trade was the high system of tariff, exchange restrictions, quota, and the like. The carrying of international trade was almost a nightmare. When circumstances were such that competition in a particular country could be met, the tariff was scaled. In many cases permits had been obtained, and when the permit and the order had been secured and the credit risk examined and found to be satisfactory, there was then the greatest anxiety of all as to when the currency could be remitted and what it was likely to be worth at that time. So long as these barriers to world trade existed the depression in world shipping was unavoidable, with its disastrous effects on trade and employment at our great ports.

Payments to America.

The question of War debts was undoubtedly linked very closely with that of world trade and its recovery, but the task of those responsible for moulding public opinion on this great question was not easy. Europe made a great

step forward at Lausanne, but the onus of crowning Lausanne with complete success rested with one country, the United States of America. The economic and political difficulties were enormous.

It was unfortunate that the last payment had to be made during what was, and had always been known as, the "lame duck" Session of Congress. That was the Session which took place between the election of the President and his assumption of office in March. The American Constitution in this respect was completely out of date. Before our instalment was paid to America in December many views were expressed, but he thought the majority of sound opinion in this country now felt that the Government in all the circumstances did right to pay and avoid that awkward word "default," at any rate on that occasion. Whether it could be avoided in June was a matter on which he could not express an opinion, but it was plain to any thinking business man that we could not go on paying at the rate provided, if for no other reason than that America herself made it impossible. Her tariff walls practically prohibited the entry of goods, and having regard to the unemployment problem there (relatively worse than ours and not so skillfully provided for or handled), were the Americans likely at this juncture to do anything to facilitate the entry of goods into their country?

America's desire to perform as many services for herself as possible was common knowledge. She had gone the length of subsidizing shipping very heavily, and we knew her reluctance to receive more gold, even if we had the gold available. His best hope was that America would be able to examine this problem quickly, but with "enlightened selfishness." If she did so he had no fear but that arrangements could be made which would avoid that ugly word he had mentioned, with not too onerous burdens on this country.

Expenditure and Income.

All agreed that the balanced Budget was the first anxiety, but at the deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week on the subject of taxation he pressed very strongly that expenditure should be reduced, in order to bring about a balanced Budget. It was not sufficient to go on imposing taxation and then claim the credit for having balanced the Budget. In business they had to bring expenditure down to the limit of income; the reverse process was impracticable.

The Federation, on many occasions, had appealed to the Chancellor on various questions regarding taxation, and the views of the Federation were put before him. A number of questions were raised, but throughout the whole piece they kept on saying that the one gesture which would contribute more to a revival of industry than any other was a reduction in the rate of income-tax. He believed the Chancellor was in entire accord with this view. Naturally, at this stage they could not expect any indication from the Chancellor, nor would it have been right for him to give one, but he (Sir George Beharrell) hoped that a reduction of income-tax could be given, and he believed that even if this had to be done at the expense of the Sinking Fund it would be better than given no relief at all.

There were undoubtedly signs in certain industries in this country of a slight revival, and even shipbuilding, which affected so many other industries, was showing a small but very welcome return to life. Political conditions in many parts of the world were so very unsettled, and these all tended to render the situation even more difficult. Signs indicated that the country was emerging from the crisis probably better than any other country, partly due to our great traditions and history, and partly to the soundness of the principles on which our finance had been raised. It seemed to him that in the next few years our position would be relatively better than it was in the years before the "slump." In fact, he thought we should probably be slightly better off in a poorer world.

Mr. G. W. Philles and Dr. J. C. McCracken have been appointed officially with Mr. Bruce Miles as alternate to Mr. Philles and Mr. McCarthy as alternate to Dr. McCracken as delegates of the Shanghai Rotary Club to the Boston Convention.

SINGAPORE'S WATER SUPPLY

1,200 MILLION GALLONS
IMPRISONED

Singapore.—Going for a drive? Of course, you want somewhere new to go; well, try the reservoir. Not the old familiar reservoirs off the Thomson Road, which have so long been a standby of the motorist in Singapore who is stumped for "somewhere to go," but the new reservoirs of the Singapore Municipality, at Gunong Pulai and Pontian in Johore.

You will find it one of the most pleasant drives you can take in a country in which it is difficult to escape from the eternal monotony of rubber and palms. It will take you over the familiar line of the road to Johore Bahru, and out along the perhaps equally familiar route towards Batu Pahat, but after you turn off the main road and begin to approach Gunong Pulai you will find a little more variety.

Even if the variety is not obtrusive enough for you to notice it, you will find the run well worth while when you reach your objective. Gunong Pulai reservoir is a man-made beauty spot. It combines natural beauty of hill scenery with the fascination of great engineering feats. A gigantic granite dam, has been constructed to imprison something like 1200 million gallons of water for the supply of Singapore town. The lake itself is 130 acres in extent, and is reminiscent in part of the lakes of Cumberland with its towering hills all around. The construction work itself will amaze you. There is something of spectacular grandeur in it, and spectacular engineering works are always of interest.

The larger reservoir at Pontian Kechil, seven miles further along the same road, is not so spectacular but is equally pleasant as a picnic spot. It is possible to drive along the entire length of the reservoir over a road which has taken the place of the light railway used during construction.

The work of construction of the reservoirs at Pulai was commenced in 1924, after two years had been spent in exploration of virgin jungle in the area to gauge the possibilities of the scheme being successfully carried through. It was a particularly malarious district, and extensive anti-malarial work had to be carried out prior to the commencement of the actual construction scheme.

At both reservoirs the bungalows which housed the construction staff and supervising officers still stand. Most of them are deserted now, but they act as reminders of the busy days when thousands of cubic yards of concrete were laid each week at the various points of construction.

It is difficult to reconcile the present orderly layout of the places with the scene when the first labour force was dispatched to clear away the jungle forest and drain the swamp areas preparatory to the commencement of the work proper. To those who knew the conditions which prevailed, the completed works are a wonderful achievement. The tiny stream which flowed through the valley across which the dam at Gunong Pulai was built has now swelled into a mighty lake and the water level is only a few feet below the spillway of the 130 feet high dam while at Pontian Kechil the overflow shaft is in service now. The water comes down to Singapore by gravitation through a pipeline 33 miles long. You will not be able to bathe in the reservoir, but you will enjoy a new drive and see the completion of one of the finest water supply schemes in the world.

A VIPER'S DRESS

THE BEST SIDE OF A NASTY
CUSTOMER

If you have watched a boy pulling off his undershirt you have seen the reverse process of a Russell's viper shedding its skin. The boy pulls his vest off inside out over his head. The viper pulls off its skin inside out over its tail. There are two other differences: the boy undresses in a trice, the viper in slow motion; and the viper, unlike the boy, has a new suit all ready underneath.

Few snakes shed their skins quite as neatly as a Russell's viper. He gave a finished exhibition in the reptile-house of the Zoo before a group of admirers. Drawing himself slowly round a rough branch he gradually left the old skin unbroken behind him like a long, narrow bag of fine tissue. In the last stages he was creeping along the floor of the den, his fine tail lifted by the enveloping skin, which adhered to the branch over which he had passed. Steadily and evenly the skin peeled off like the finger of a glove, till at length the tail dropped to the floor with a tiny little flag of old skin at the tip. Then, as if conscious of the lustre of his new dress, the viper stretched his full length beside the branch, the object of many admiring comments.

The new skin is certainly beautiful. Its texture resembles fine

AKRON BROKE IN HALVES

TESTIMONY AT DIRIGIBLE
DISASTER INQUIRY

Lakehurst, Apr. 11.—The dirigible Akron broke in half amidships and what was first thought to be the noise of the storm was the swishing of the ship's stern in the water, witnesses testified in the Navy's investigation of the disaster of April 4.

Lieut. Comdr. Herbert V. Wiley was the principal witness and asked permission to change his testimony in some respects. After hearing the full story of the other survivors, he said he believed the ship broke in half before striking the water. Witness said that he was at his post and was unable to see the effect of the wind force on the ship's framework.

Mr. Deal, the metal worker, said he was in a position to watch it and saw two girders snap in two. Mr. Erwin, the boatswain's mate, testified that he also saw the girders break and that the ship began to go down from that moment. "Other smaller pieces of the frame may have broken before that," Mr. Erwin said, "but it seemed that some of the heavier ones parted just as the tail struck the water. It seemed to me that the ship had actually cracked up while in the air. When the tail began dragging in the water and we were being carried along by the wind, it sounded like somebody walking on a crushing penny match boxes. The lights went out as we struck the water and I can remember little of what happened after that."

Structural Weakness. The Akron, according to naval experts, should have been able to withstand the wind and the fact that the framework gave way before the crash indicated structural weakness somewhere.

It appeared to-day that, as a result of this testimony, the scope of the investigation would be extended to take in details of the construction. While naval experts were constantly supervising the construction and checking the materials for strength, those in charge of the investigation are said to be determined to learn whether there was any laxity either on the part of inspectors of the constructing company.—United Press.

D. H. LAWRENCE FINDS

Essays and Three Plays

ARRANGEMENTS FOR
PUBLICATION

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, March 22.—There exists an important body of unpublished material by D. H. Lawrence. The manuscripts include three full-length plays, an unfinished study of Thomas Hardy, and an essay on education.

Mrs. Lawrence gave this information yesterday, when discussing a forthcoming exhibition of her husband's manuscripts and first editions.

"I had no idea that the plays existed," she said, "until the manuscripts were discovered in my sister's house in Munich. One is a light, gay comedy called 'Fight for Barbara,' which was written apparently about the time I met him first; and another is entitled 'Married Man,' which goes back to his early colliery days.

"These will be published, and I hope, performed. 'Fight for Barbara' is what is described as thoroughly commercial. "The study of Hardy, of about 35,000 words, will be issued at the end of the year. 'The Education of the People' is an essay of 30,000 words, which gives a new view of education, based on his own experiences as a schoolmaster. No, I should not say it is a book for ordinary parents.

"His greatest work, however, is the Last Poems, to be published next month. They were written after he realised that he could not live much longer, and they show the man heroically facing death, realising that there were certain things that he must say. "Mrs. Lawrence in her talk gave a wonderfully clear portrait of her husband. She said that he could do anything: "He admitted that I could make pastry better than he could, but he was my superior at embroidery, dressmaking and ordinary domestic things. He once even made a clock for a friend."

The D. H. Lawrence Exhibition will be opened in London towards the end of next week.

basketwork. The ground colour is a fairly light beige, on which along the back and flanks are slightly irregular ovals of orange edged with black, gleaming with the sheen of velvet. In the next compartment one of the North American moose was preparing also to shed his skin, and at the moment it was back at the neck, creating the effect of an Elizabethan ruff. But he was not yet exerting himself to get rid of it, and he is rather so stiff at the job as Russell's viper not so comely when it is done.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W.
ON 355 METRES

The studio programme between 6 and 7.15 p.m. will, provided reception proves satisfactory, be replaced by the Daventry programme.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock and exchange quotations, weather report.

11.30 a.m.—Chinese recorded programme.

12.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia and Regal records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, selected London and New York stock quotations, etc.

2 p.m.—Close down.

6 to 8 p.m.—European programme.

6.18 p.m.—

Band Selections.

"La Marseillaise"—La Garde Republicaine Band.

"Policeman's Holiday" (Ewing). "Wee MacGregor Patrol" (Amers)—Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

"Faithful and Bold" (Rust). "The Happy Warrior" (Kahl)—Band of H.M. Royal Air Force.

6.18-6.40 p.m.—

Instrumental.

Violin Solo—"Estrellita" Ponce. Heifetz—Jascha Heifetz.

Piano Solo—"One Lives But Once" (Strauss-Tausig)—Sergei Rachmaninoff.

Cello Solo—"Mazurka" (Popp)—Pablo Casals.

Violin Solo—"Valse Bluette" (Drigo-Auer)—Jascha Heifetz.

Cello Solo—"Musette" (Bach-Pollain)—Pablo Casals.

6.40-8 p.m.—A programme of records kindly loaned by a listener.

Vocal Duet—"The Same As We Used to Do"—Layton and Johnstone.

Vocal Duet—"To-morrow is Another Day"—Layton and Johnstone.

Orchestral—"Somebody-Somebody"—Layton and Johnstone.

Orchestral—"Neapolitan Nights"—The Troubadours.

Chorus—"The Bells of St. Mary's."

Chorus—"John Peel"—Associated Glee Clubs of America.

Orchestral—"Cheerful Little Elf."

Orchestral—"The Little Things in Life"—Jack Hylton and His Orchestra.

Humorous Song—"Mountain Greenery."

Humorous Song—"The Girl Friend"—Frank Crumit.

Organ Solo—"The World is Waiting for the Sunrise."

Organ Solo—"Just a Cottage Song"—Jack Courtney.

Song—"I'm Waiting for the Ship That Never Comes In."

Song—"Little Mother"—Franklyn Baur. (Tenor).

Octet—"My Inspiration is You."

Octet—"A Kiss Before the Dawn"—J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.

Vocal Duet—"Never Swat a Fly."

Vocal Duet—"Old Fashioned Girl"—Layton and Johnstone.

Orchestral—"You Have Become So Terribly Blonde Lately."

Orchestral—"Oh, Donna Clara"—Dol Dauber's Tango Orchestra.

Chorus—"Sing" (A Happy Little Thing).

Chorus—"Here Comes the Sun"—National Cavaliers.

Band—"Wonder Bar"—Elizabeth.

Band—"Wonder Bar"—Tall Me I'm Forgiven"—Deboy Somers Band.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

8.3-10.30 p.m.—Chinese programme.

8.3-8.30 p.m.—A relay from the Hop Yat Church Hall of the speech by Doctor H. S. Tai, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.) on "The Science of Children's Health."

8.30-10.30 p.m.—Chinese Studio concert.

10.30 p.m.—Rugby Mid-day Press news.

10.35 p.m.—Close down.

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Thursday, April 20: G.M.T.

9.30 a.m.—Time signal from B.N.B.

Ben. News Bulletin.

9.45 a.m.—Dance music (gramophone records).

10.15 a.m.—A talk.

10.30 a.m.—Gramophone records.

11.0-11.30 a.m.—Reginald Foort at the organ of the Regal, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

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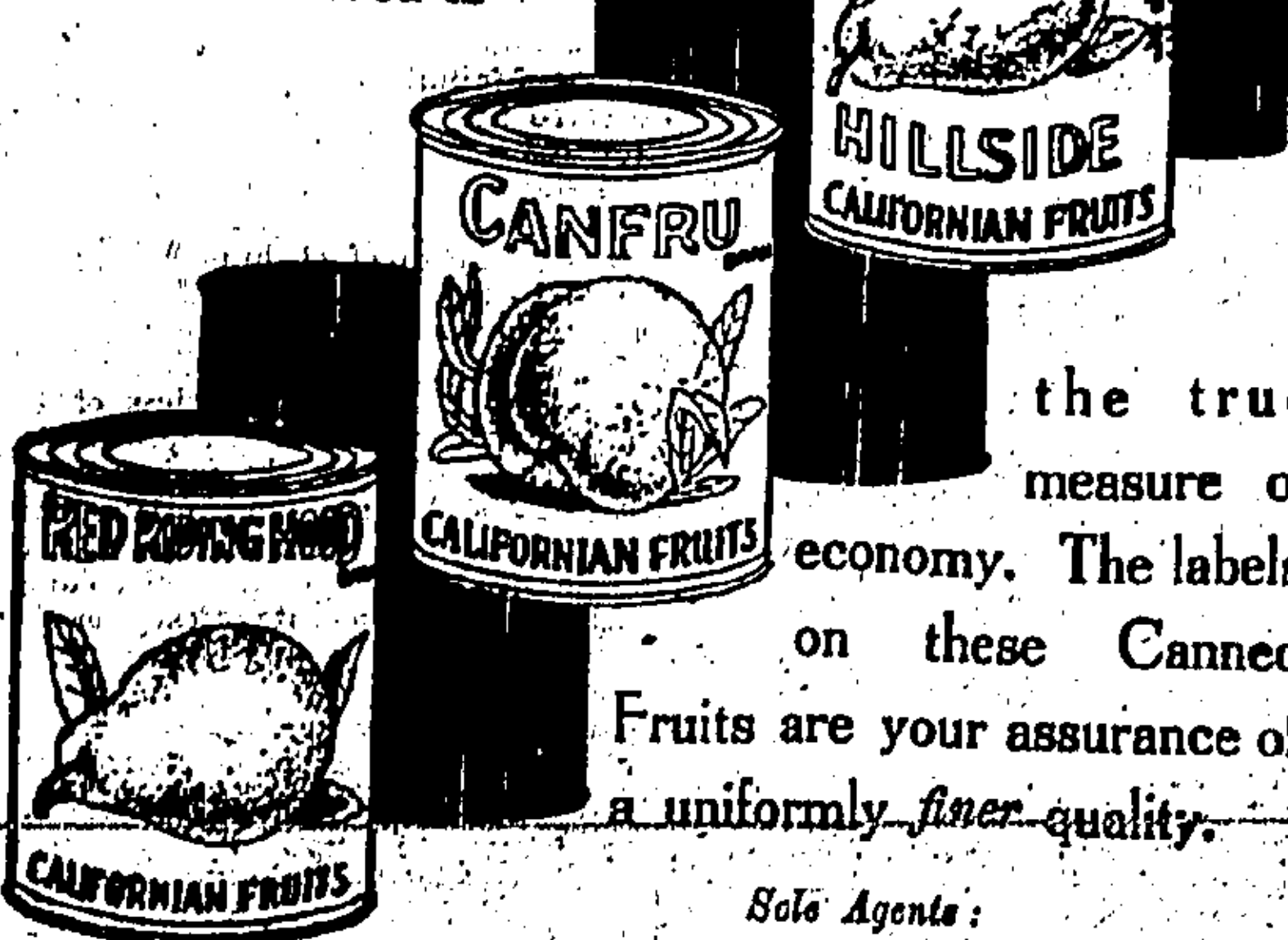
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LET THE CHILDREN ARGUE

WE HAVE now departed from the ancient tradition of silence for our children upon all except privileged occasions. We permit them to be heard much more freely in the general sense, but I doubt whether we have even yet come to the point of allowing them to make themselves heard to the extent of expressing individual opinions and rejecting time-honoured customs. In short, we do not suffer contradiction gladly.

Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, at a recent School Council, advised mothers to allow their children to argue, and justified her advice by saying that argument in children is not rudeness but merely the satisfying of curiosity.

Now I am prepared to admit that however much the average mother may respect the pronouncements of experts, she will experience a reaction of slight shock at the idea that she should tolerate for one instant a form of conversation known colloquially in families as "back answers." It seems contrary to all ideas of maternal dignity and discipline.

When my child started to question the infallible wisdom of my words and to jib against established traditions I felt that the world was coming to an end, but I soon found myself adopting what I now know to be Dr. Sloan Chesser's views.

A child has as much right to exercise its brain as its body. Any mildly discerning mother is able to distinguish rudeness from curiosity before the first word of the question is uttered.

Of course, in allowing children to argue, one must be prepared that they may, in the classic phrase, become "inebriated with the exuberance of their own verbosity," and at this point the wise parent will, editorial fashion, discontinue; but before such a point is reached the little mind can have done a good deal of groping and received both stimulus and enlightenment.

"You'll know all about that when the time comes" is a most feeble answer to make to childish questions, since the "time" has obviously come for explanation when the question is propounded.

Father William's Tactics.

Admitted that an argumentative child can be intensely irritating, there comes at some time or another to the most tolerant of us the impulse to fall back on "Father William's tactics" and say: "I have answered three questions and that is enough." But we must remember that the fourth question may be intended to settle for all time the problem that is buzzing about in the small brain.

Whenever I am tempted to take up an imperious adult attitude I remind myself of a relative who forbade me to read the works of a certain author then in great vogue because—so he asserted—the books were "rubbish that only an idiot would read."

When I meekly inquired whether

my uncle had read any of these books himself, he ordered me summarily to bed—whither I went, amused, unconvinced, and feeling that somehow or other I had got the best of the argument. I know I should hate to think that any child had as little respect for my intelligence as I had for that of my august relative.

Intelligence Needs Satisfying.

Summed up, and taking all the pros and cons into consideration, it seems to me that we must accept the fact that when a child is intelligent enough to argue, it is intelligent enough to be worth putting in the right direction, and the earlier this is done the better for all concerned.

Knowledge cannot be put into niches; the demand for it comes to some sooner than to others, and we must remember that when a person of any age has asked a question, he or she will not rest until the answer to that question has been discovered.

On the other hand, this acceptance of childish curiosity is not meant to imply that one should indulge in interminable argument. For my part, when any element of cantankerousness is introduced by the other side, I shrug my shoulders and turn the conversation more in sorrow than in anger.

As a result of these tactics I have subsequently received from a young seeker after truth an apology for being "idiotic." And what more healthy manifestation could any parent demand in return for patient explanation and slightly frayed nerves?

WIDOW WITH A TOWN TO SELL

Tired of Running It Alone

NIGHTS OF SHOOTING LIONS AND SCARING RAIDERS

A WIDOW is in London to sell a whole town.

Her identity is concealed in this announcement: Kenya Colony (about 100 miles from Kakamega Goldfields).—THE ORLEPP TOWNSHIP (500 ACRES FREEHOLD) in its entirety is to be SOLD for £30,000 net, owner retiring. The Township stands 7,000 feet above sea level, glorious climate of perpetual spring-time. River divides Orlepp from Eldoret Government Township. Gold has been found on adjoining farm. Income from this small area approximately £200 yearly. Two churches. Town well laid out. Large cinema, fully equipped, standing in three acres of ground; two tennis courts, swimming bath, houses.

The owner of the town, is Mrs Anna Alida Margaretha Orlepp. She settled in Kenya as a bride 28 years ago. She is now 47, a widow. Here is her story as she told it to a reporter in London:

"I was 19 when my husband and I decided to join the party of South African white settlers who journeyed to Kenya at the request of the British Government, just after the Boer War.

"There were 2,000 of us on the steamer that sailed for Delagoa Bay. We were given the province of Naivasha and settled on a farm, where we grew coffee, flax, maize, and wattle. We also bred large herds of cattle.

Bagged Lions and Tigers.

"My husband, an engineer, was often away from home for long periods. So it fell to my lot to scare away the natives and the wild animals who raided our cattle.

"Before I was 21 I was a crack shot and had bagged lions, elephants, and tigers. I have since shot almost every kind of wild animal in Kenya.

"In those early days I never had much sleep; for on moonlight nights the lions would come for my cattle; when it was dark the natives would come cattle-stealing.

"Five years ago my husband died. Since then I have been solely responsible for the good behaviour of the town. It has been an exciting experience, but running a town is not work for a woman. I have tired of it.

"The discovery of gold at Eldoret, part of which is occupied by my town, may make Orlepp and Eldoret the Johannesburg of the future, as it is the most central town in the new gold district outside the native reserve at Kakamega."

"When I left Orlepp a fortnight ago to come to London the gold rush was at its height.

"It is now the turn of the young people to carry on, and I am leaving Orlepp to live in South Africa."

The Schoolgirl's Uniform—Why It Is The Ideal Dress:

By A HEAD MISTRESS

ANY mother who rebels at having to buy school uniform might help herself and her daughter by explaining to her that the wearing of school uniform is based upon psychological law.

One's attention generally wanders from a person's words to her clothes. A badly-dressed woman unconsciously prejudices you against her, while a well-dressed one has probably set you wondering "how she does it" or made you feel envious.

No Distractions.

Appearance affects children as much as, or even more than, adults. The dress sense is developed very early; babies are attracted by brightly-coloured clothes and repelled by black. When the girl reaches school age she needs every help to enable her to concentrate on her work. Lack of concentration is the cause of many a child's poor progress at lessons. One of the great advantages of uniform is that it does not cause distraction, either to the wearer or to her classmates.

School uniforms are hygienically made. When light-coloured "tops" are worn they give a feeling of cleanliness and are easily and frequently washed. The garments are also scientifically made, giving freedom of limb. Hanging from the shoulders, they prevent any undue pressure round the body. All this helps the free circulation of the blood in the body, including the brain, and gives that sense of freedom that is so desirable with young folk.

They are essentially comfortable

working clothes and are conducive to work as much as party frocks are to merriment.

The introspective and shy girl is very much helped by not feeling peculiar or noticeable in her uniform. She feels that she is not parading her mother's taste, but is one with her schoolmates, and is thus helped to overcome her self-consciousness.

Uniform dress, also, does much to prevent petty jealousy in schools. Rich mothers can afford expensive clothes, and often send their children to school most expensively and unsuitably dressed. Poor mothers cannot do this. Much pain is often given to both them and their sensitive children, while snobbish ideas are induced in the expensively dressed children.

The Time for Mufti.

The uniform "levels up" the two extremes, as it also does the plain girl and the pretty girl, and those who have the dress sense well developed and those who are indifferent about how they look. It lessens the unpleasant tendency to pass the personal remarks which some so ready to the lips of young girls and give so much unnecessary pain to the unfortunate victim.

Thoughts about dress should be an out-of-school occupation, when the wearing of "mufti" can be thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated both by the girls and their mothers. In addition to the advantages to the individual pupil, the pupils as a whole look much smarter, and any deformity in the physique is seen quickly and can be remedied at an early age.

Today's Menu

Boiled Gammon of Ham.
Parsley Sauce.
Butter Beans. Mashed Potatoes.
Stewed Rhubarb and Custard.
Coffee.

Boiled Gammon of Ham.—Soak the gammon in cold water overnight. Drain off, place in pan, cover with cold water. Simmer, allowing twenty minutes to each pound of ham, and serve hot with parsley sauce. If carrots and turnips are boiled in with the liquid the stock may be used for soup.

This is a tasty luncheon dish, and may be served cold for the evening meal, with salad and new potatoes.

WASHABLE GOWNS

Economy works strange wonders. Washable gowns, which were introduced into the West End recently by a strong-minded Scottish designer, are having a definite vogue. At a display given to-day 40 out of 54 gowns shown were guaranteed to face reasonable rinsing. Suburban fashion parades have featured such garments for years, but they were seldom seen within the magic circle bounded by Park Lane, Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Piccadilly. Now that the change has come, however, it is thorough evening creations and even bridesmaids' models being made for more wear than of yore. Perhaps the most striking venture at the latest showing was an evening dress with detachable fur and brocade sewn upon a practical foundation, which could pass through soap and emerge unscathed.

TEETHING TROUBLES OFTEN IMAGINARY

I PROPOSE to-day that you and I should make another imaginary tour of my Infant Clinic, and this time we will look into the mouths of some of the babies—if they will let us—and see what we can learn from doing so.

We will begin with this tiny baby, aged only three weeks, who is losing weight because he will not take his feeds. His granny says he has "tongue-tie." We tell his mother that we know he cannot have tongue-tie because there is not such a condition, and a glance in baby's mouth confirms that he is not suffering from this non-existent complaint.

Luckily it is baby's feeding time and we are soon able, after watching him, to tell mother where she (and not he) is at fault and how the trouble can be overcome.

Baby No. 2 does not appear to have much wrong with her; she smiles at us and gurgles with joy when we speak to her. She is three months old, and mother wonders whether she is getting her teeth because she has reached the "dribbling" stage.

We explain that all babies begin this tiresome habit when they are ten or twelve weeks of age, and it is not a sign that the teeth will soon appear. We look inside baby's mouth, but there are no signs of teeth just yet.

The next baby, too, has no teeth, although she is eleven months old, and her mother is naturally worried. "Has she got rickets?" she asks. But baby, we are glad to find, has no signs of rickets; her fontanel—the soft space on her head—is closing well; her forehead, joints and chest are of normal size and shape, her face is bonnie and her muscles firm.

We can therefore tell her mother that there is nothing to worry about. She must continue giving baby plenty of milk and the daily ration of cod liver oil, and await developments.

All sorts of variations are possible with teeth. Quite a few babies are born with one or two; some cut them at three months; some cut their two upper front teeth first instead of the two lower ones, and so on.

It is a good rule, however, that a doctor's advice should be sought if no teeth have appeared by ten months.

In conclusion I will explain in three words how you take care of baby's mouth. These three words are: Leave it alone. The young baby's mouth should not be cleaned or touched inside save in exceptional circumstances.

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ROMANCE CRASHES
THE BIG TIMBER!

Bill BOYD

Love Fires Honor's Spark in this son of the tall timberlands.

CARNIVAL BOAT

HOBART BOSWORTH
FRED KOHLER
GINGER ROGERS

Directed by ALBERT ROGELL

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AD'STO-DAY AT THE
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King's. "Handle with Care."
Queen's. "In a Monastery Garden."Central. "The Mummy."
Oriental. "The Love Debt."
World. "Arsene Lupin."KOWLOON
Star. "High Pressure."
Majestic. "Air Mail."COMING
King's. "Indiscreet."
Queen's. "The Front Page."
Central. "When London Sleeps."Queen's. "Flesh."
Central. "Carnival Boat."
Majestic. "Nagana."
Explorers of the World."

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Sun Wah Theatre. "Monte Carlo Madness."Southern Palace. "Private Lives."
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James DUNN
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Boots MALLORY
Rib-cracking comedy
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EL BRENDALand
hundreds of kids to keep
both the romance and
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ing turmoilA ROMANCE THAT WAS NEARLY WRECKED
BY A COUPLE OF KIDS WHO COULDN'T
UNDERSTAND WHY GROWNUPS KISS.

STARTS SUNDAY

IN
"INDISCREET"
WITH BEN LYON
ARTHUR LAKE
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

MOVIE NEWS

Pictures In Hong Kong.

"INDISCREET"

GLORIA SWANSON'S
LATEST PICTURE

"Indiscreet," Gloria Swanson's latest United Artists picture, is the product of an unusual array of talent, the names appearing on the production credit list being sufficient to fill a generous chapter in filmland's "Who's Who."

In addition to the star, there is the combination of De Sylva, Brown and Henderson, producers of the picture, noted for their unbroken success in pictures with "Sunny Side Up" and "Just Imagine."

The director is Leo McCarey, regarded as one of the outstanding of the young directors and whose name is being heard with increasing frequency as a result of his work in the filming of "Let's Go Native" and "Part Time Wife."

The leading man is Ben Lyon, whose engagement for more than two years in a single role, in the making of "Hell's Angels," is something of a record. The cast also presents the names of such established players as Monroe Owsley, whose outstanding characterization in "Holiday" brought him screen recognition, Barbara Kent, Arthur Lake, and Maude Eburne.

Miss Swanson's costumes, comprising every type of ensemble essential to the smart wardrobe, were created for her by Rene Hubert, whose ability as a designer is recognized in America and Continental Europe alike.

Photography is credited to Ray June, who was responsible for the pictorial beauty of "Reaching For The Moon" and other recent features, with Gregg Toland as second cameraman.

Sets, ranging from a Long Island home to elaborate apartments done in the modern manner, are the work of Richard Day, art director for United Artists.

"Indiscreet," which is coming to the King's Theatre next Sunday, is a comedy-drama in which the plot revolves around a modern girl's crusade to prevent a rejected suitor from marrying her younger sister, with sometimes amusing and sometimes near tragic results.

"HANDLE WITH CARE"

BOOTS MALLORY AND 100
CHILD PLAYERS

Boots Mallory had occasion to prove that she is a lady of infinite patience during the making of one scene for the Fox Picture, "Handle With Care," in which she portrays the leading feminine role and plays

"CARNIVAL BOAT"

WITH BILL BOYD AND
GINGER ROGERS

Intriguing highlights of the big business of taking giant trees from a mountain and delivering them to a mill are the background against which some of the thrilling action of "Carnival Boat" Bill Boyd's latest screen hit is enacted. Ginger Rogers plays opposite this handsome of the screen, Boyd, and the singing voice of this charming lady, which captivated Broadway musical show audiences and millions of radio listeners again is brought to the screen. "Carnival Boat" will be showing at the Central Theatre to-morrow.

The vivacious red-head who has the feminine lead opposite Bill Boyd introduces a new number in the screenplay under the title of "How I Could Go For You," written by Harold Lewis and Bernie Grossman.

Miss Rogers, in the role of a show girl sings the song from the stage of a carnival boat, a colourful sequence in the story of loggers and logging camps.

"Carnival Boat" was directed by Albert Rogell with Hobart Bosworth, Fred Kohler, Marie Prevost, Edgar Kennedy and Harry Sweet in the supporting cast.

"mother" to 100 or more kids of various ages and variegated deportment in a department store nursery. The proof was the control of that number of youngsters while a nervous director was trying his best to get a perfect "take."

A full share of the credit for the success belongs to the director, David Butler, who spent a great deal of time before the camera started to grind in gaining the confidence of the kids, ranging in age from nine months to five years.

In a later scene, Butler had upwards of 1,000 youngsters in one scene, but the action required them to romp and make noise, while the action in the nursery called for concentration during a puppet show.

James Dunn and El Brendel are co-featured with Miss Mallory in the comedy, appearing briefly with a romantic comedy. Brendel carries the comedy, appearing briefly with a boys' band and, later, as a cook and peacemaker, said to be one of the best roles of his screen career.

Others in the cast are Buster Phelps and George Briscoe, a pair of versatile child actors; Victor Jory, Frank O'Connor and Pat Hartigan.

Butler, who directed the picture, also wrote the story which was prepared for the screen by Frank Craven, well-known actor and playwright, and Sam Mintz. The picture, which is now showing at the King's Theatre.

WALLACE BEERY IN
"FLESH"SHOWING AT QUEEN'S ON
SUNDAY

Although "Grand Hotel" is now history, Wallace Beery carries at the scene of his triumph, in "Flesh," his new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring vehicle, which will be shown from Sunday at the Queen's Theatre.

Like "Grand Hotel," this gripping drama of the wrestling ring opens in Germany. But where the whole of the former story was laid in that country, "Flesh" eventually brings Beery back to America, where he finds the heartaches and joys of winning a world's championship.

Involved in "Racket."

The story's wrestling atmosphere invites a comparison between sport in other countries and the attitude of commercial promoters here. Starting as a wrestling waiter in a beer garden, Beery wins the championship of Germany, but when he crosses the Atlantic in quest of larger honours he runs afoul of conditions which smack of the well-known "racket."

Beery has to fight his way to a square deal, even at the hands of Karen Morley and Ricardo Cortez, who have the leading roles in support of the star. Others of note in the cast are Jean Hersholt, John Miljan, Vince Barnett, Herman Bing, Edward Brophy and Greta Meyer.

John Ford, of "Arrowsmith" fame, directed "Flesh," which was adapted from an original story by Edmund Goulding, who, incidentally, directed Beery in "Grand Hotel."

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CHINESE PICTURE EVER MADE!

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In Cantonese Dialect
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LAI MING FAI(The Principal Witness of
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EVENTS

TO-DAY

(April 20).
(III Moon 28th Day).
Anniversaries and Holidays.—
Corn Rain (Ku-yu).
Sale of Crown Land, Land Office, Ping Shan, 11 a.m.
Sale of Leasehold Property, China Auction Rooms, 3.30 p.m.
Lammert's Sale of Cut Glass Ware and Ladies' Dresses, etc., Sales Room, 11 a.m.
Concert in Aid of Cathedral Organ Fund, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Theosophical Society Meeting 8 p.m.
Ladies' Night, Y.M.C.A., 9 p.m.
Children's Day Exhibition and Health Contest, Hop Yat Church, Bonham Road; Broadcast Address by Dr. H. S. Tai, 8 p.m.
Theatres.
King's: "Handle with Care."
Queen's: "In a Monastery Garden."
Central: "The Mummy."
World: "Arsene Lupin."
Oriental: "The Love Debt."
Star: "High Pressure."
Majestic: "Air Mail."LORD IRWIN ON
INDIACALL FOR IMMEDIATE
ACTION

Speeches on India were delivered by Lord Irwin, a former Viceroy, and Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under Secretary for India. Lord Irwin, who is Minister of Education, at the Leeds Luncheon Club, declared that the problem called for immediate settlement. If not dealt with it might drag on for 20 years, to be faced then by a still greater volume of Indian national opinion that might make the solution even more difficult. Viewing the situation from all angles, the time to act was now, and on the lines of responsibility with safeguards.

Administration Linch-Pins.
On the question of safeguards, Lord Irwin said he did not believe that the comparison of India and Ireland was a good one.

Under the Irish Treaty we withdrew all our services, and the servants who had been administering them. We did not propose to do that in India. We proposed that the recruitment of Europeans for service should go on under the existing arrangement, and those men would go to India under the statutory protection of Parliament, exercised through the Secretary for India, and for many years to come would be the linch-pins of Indian administration.

Under the Irish Treaty we withdrew the British Army. We did not propose to do that in India for reasons clear to every thinking man. A third reason was that in Ireland the Viceroy and Governor-General had never, within recent years, exercised the direct executive power that attached to-day to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and would continue under the proposals that the Government would make.

He could not doubt that if people would look at the problem of India as a whole they would be driven to the conclusion that the Government had chosen what was best, and, indeed, he thought the only, solution for it.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

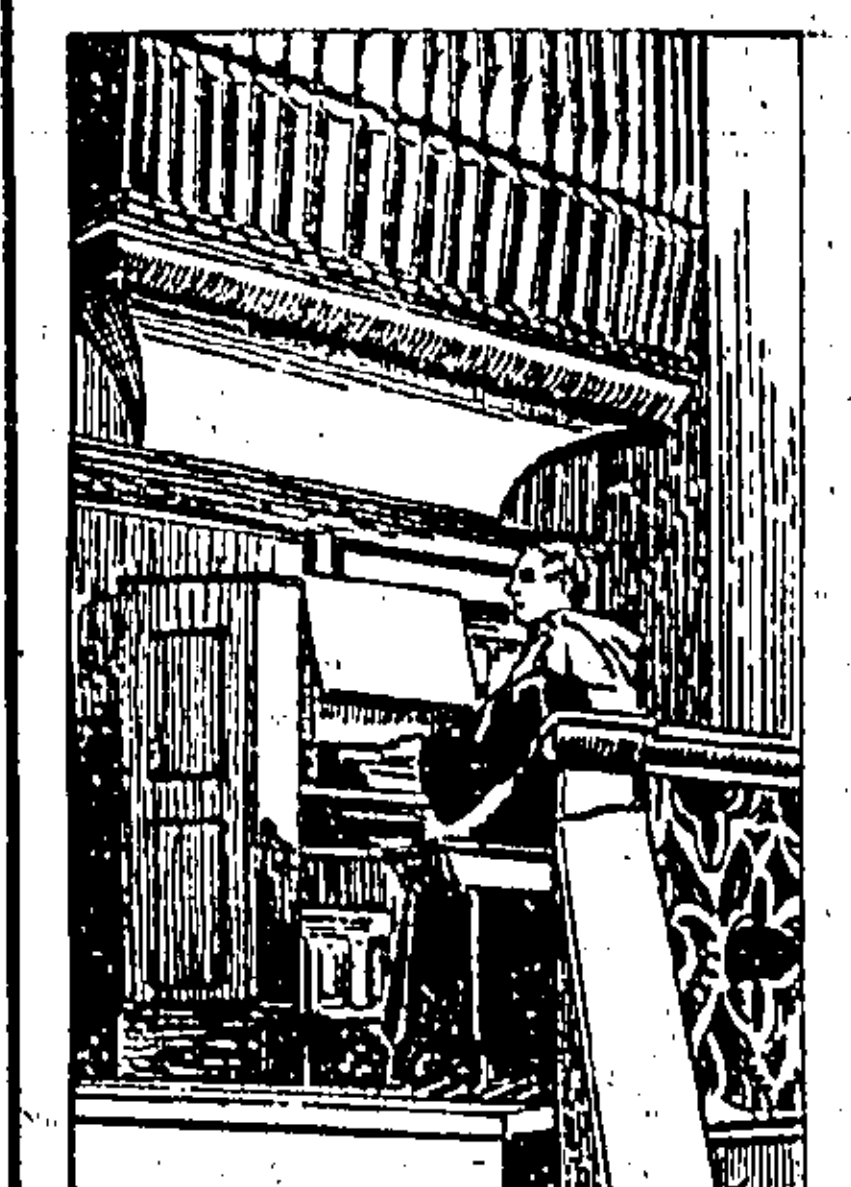
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Gloria Stuart, Pat O'Brien, Slim Summerville. Directed by John Ford. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE. Presented by Carl Laemmle.

AIRMAIL

QUEEN THEATRE

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.
The Beautiful RomanceIn a Monastery Garden
JOHN STUART HUGH WILLIAMS
JOAN MAUDE - GINA MALO
Directed by FRANK CRAVEN

FROM SUNDAY



Wallace Beery's most lovable characterization! With this notable cast!

RICARDO CORTEZ
KAREN MORLEY, JEAN HERSHOLT, JOHN MILJAN

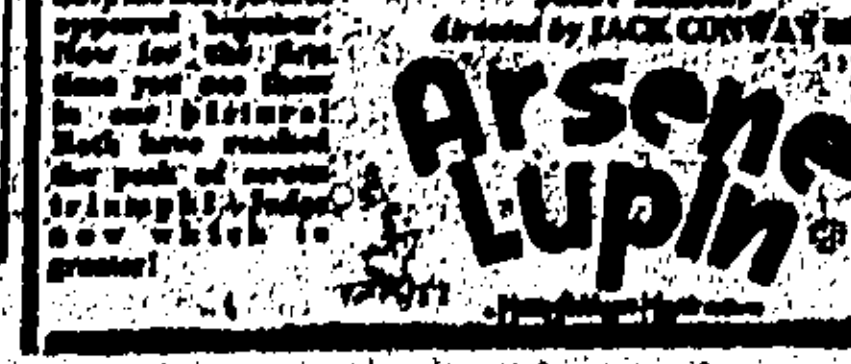
STAR THEATRE

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

DYNAMIC COMEDY



WORLD THEATRE

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.JOHN BARRYMORE
LIONEL BARRYMORE
Directed by FRANK CRAVEN

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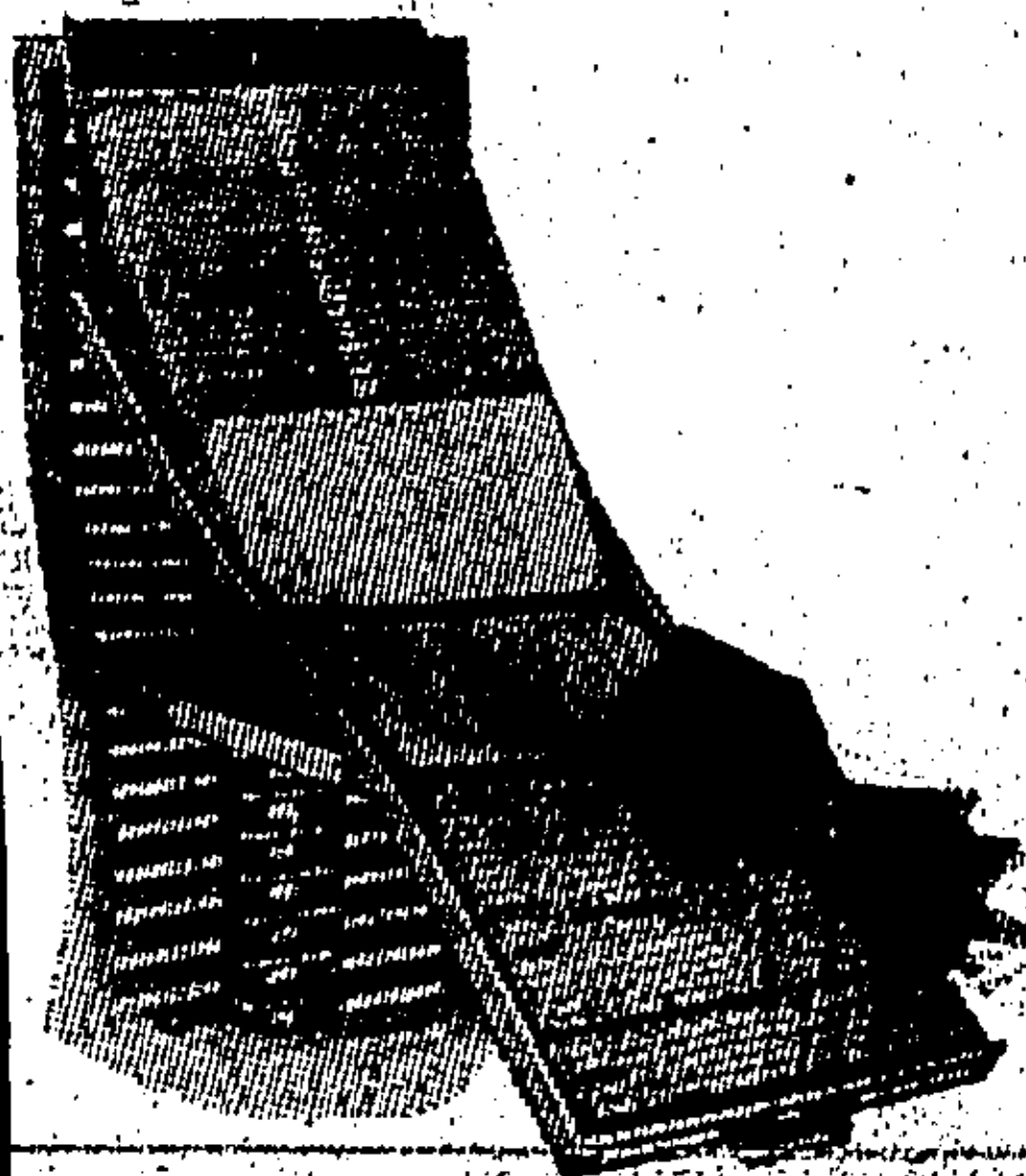
TO-DAY'S TIFFIN

Entire Menu \$1.25

Any 4 courses \$1.00

- 1 Borscht Flotki (Vegetable Soup)
- 2 Potage Creme d'Orge
- 3 Tymbale (Fish) Frit—Sauce Tartare
- 4 String Beans a l'Anglaise
- 5 Outlet Palkina Macedoine (Chicken and Veal Outlet)
- 6 Shnecklops (Filet and Mushroom Sauce) Boiled Potatoes
- 7 Spring Chicken and Salad
- 8 Egg Curry and Rice
- 9 Russian Pancake
- 10 Ice cream
- 11 Fruit
- 12 Coffee or Tea

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CORRESPONDENCE

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—Some months ago the position of the above industrial undertaking—the largest of the local industries left to us—was ventilated in the local press, when it was demonstrated and acknowledged that unless restraint was placed on the dumping of Japanese cement at a price that made competition impossible the Company would shortly be forced out of business. The Government followed its usual policy of masterly inactivity, nothing was done, the position has gone from bad to worse, and liquidation is in sight in the near future.

For the information of that younger public on whom the heritage of the Colony depends a few words as to the history of the Company are surely in order. The Company was incorporated in 1889. It has now an Authorized Capital of \$8,000,000, and a Paid-Up Capital of \$4,390,748.00. It started work in the first place at Green Island, Macao; but its chief factory is now at Hok Un, Kowloon. In normal working it now employs twenty Europeans, and approximately three thousand Chinese. It is the largest consumer of electricity on the Kowloon side, taking about one third of the output of the local power station in 1932.

Of late years the Company has spent roughly four million dollars on modernising the plant, nearly three millions of which has gone to British machinery manufacturers; it turns out a recognised reliable brand of cement; and is now organized to meet any opposition working on a sound economic basis. Owing chiefly to the fact that it is situated far from the supply of the raw material it has never been a gold mine, but it has managed to carry on and pay its long-suffering shareholders dividends averaging over the past eight years 2.39 per cent. And it has always written down its property and plant in accordance with the recognised principles of sound business practice.

That is the story so far. A most necessary if not flourishing industry has been built up; a producing business, a credit to the Colony; a business that with the necessary protection can carry on, but without that protection against unfair competition must inevitably go to the wall.

For the patience, even of Hong Kong shareholders, has a limit, and that limit has been reached. Especially as at the present juncture it would pay them to liquidate rather than carry on getting deeper and deeper in the mire, as the following figures prove:—

Value of the Company's property for liquidation assets:—

Assets.	
Macao:—	
Buildings and Plant	\$ 568,510.16
Write off say 50 per cent.	279,255.08
	\$ 279,255.08
Hok Un:—	
Old Buildings and Plant	\$ 4,000,000.00
New Buildings and Plant	\$ 2,000,000.00
Less 80 per cent.	2,000,000.00
	\$ 2,000,000.00
Hok Un:—	
Land at \$45 per square foot	5,825,000.00
Deep Water Bay Property	8,892.50
Stocks at Cost	1,933,520.22
Dredger and Clay Lighters	\$168,079.48
Less 50 per cent.	84,039.74
	\$ 84,039.74
Steam Lighter, Launches, Lighters	\$226,610.88
Less 25 per cent.	56,652.72
	\$ 169,958.16
Agency Balances	107,412.61
Sundry Debtors	142,827.91
Deposits	2,074.76
Investments	145,466.24
Payments in Advance	6,881.93
Cash in Hand	4,074.16
Total Assets at date	\$10,584,377.60

Liabilities.	
Messrs. Vickers, Armstrong for Machinery	\$2,119,915.30
Sundry Creditors	118,861.75
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	183,891.19
Total Liabilities at date	\$2,422,668.24

Assets	\$10,584,377.60
Liabilities	2,422,668.24
Break-up Value	8,161,709.36
Less Liquidation Charges (say) \$300,000.00, and Repatriation of Staff (say) \$50,000.00	350,000.00
	\$7,861,709.36

On a Paid-up Capital of \$4,390,000.00 this works out at \$1.77 per dollar, or a Liquidation value on the Old Shares of \$13.27
Shares \$3.75 paid-up 6.63
Shares \$1.00 paid-up 1.77
against the fact that the Combined Shares of the Company are now standing at a quotation of Seven Dollars.

On the face of it the question of liquidation is a very important and very necessary one, and with the example of our nearest neighbours in the East, to encourage them, India may be the place. An Import Tariff on cement at least sufficient to place it on a par with the local product, would be a very desirable step. (d) We are supported by a few

loyal customers whom we do not wish to let down.
(4) If we shut down the Public and the Building Trade will be victimised by the foreign suppliers.

It now falls to consider how the winding up of the Company will affect the Colony. The first result will certainly be a rise in the price of Cement. With no local means of supply to contend with the market will be in the hands of the outside manufacturers, a fact of which they will naturally take full advantage. They will be in a position to block the development of The Colony, of which our notabilities talk so loudly. Their price limit, will be the most the Colony can pay. Five dollars a bag would be about the mark. The seventeen million dollars worth of work that the Governor rejoiced in at the dinner of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders will cost twenty-five millions to complete.

To a certain extent the Japanese Boycott is at present helping the Company's product into China in the face of the high Tariff; but boycotts do not last forever, and it seems that in the future the Company will have to depend on the local demand and on Malaya.

Materially, the winding up of the Company means twenty Europeans added to the unemployed, three thousand hard-working Chinese turned out to starve or become a burden on the community and the China Lights losing their best customer.

And taking the long view, some few of us—industrial visionaries!—have seen Hong Kong as a great industrial centre, making goods for all the East; when British Capital and British Direction, utilising the highly efficient and deserving native labour available have made of this Colony what it ought to be—a flourishing and up-to-date manufacturing community second to none in wealth and production. Now I ask you, with the lesson of Green Island before him, what encouragement has the capitalist manufacturer to invest his money in Hong Kong to-day?

The political point of view also deserves consideration. In case of war the great need of the military engineer is an unlimited supply of cement. If the Colony was ever in danger of attack there would be the usual wild rush to do the things that should have been done in peace time, and fortifying the frontier and the Southern slopes of the New Territory would be one of them. This would mean gun emplacements, pill boxes, dug-outs, trenches—all the horrible box of tricks. Is it to be presumed that our power-that-be have a guarantee from our foreign friends to meet our needs for cement in such an emergency, for without cement such works would be a joke and a death-trap to their defenders. Or are we like China, to depend for our defence on the talking-shop at Geneva; and find ourselves, again like China, in the position of those who are too tired to help themselves, —in the soup.

With the Old Country and all her Colonies doing their bit to tide themselves over the crisis sure-

DOUGLAS S.S. CO. LIMITED

Increase in Profits But No Dividends

CONDITIONS BETTER THAN PRECEDING YEARS

A profit of approximately \$180,870 was reported by the Chairman, Mr. A. H. White at the annual general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. held at P. & O. Building yesterday. The Chairman said during the period under review there had been an improvement in earnings in spite of increased competition, but the Consulting Committee and General Managers regret that owing to the very uncertain trading conditions they were unable to recommend the declaration of a dividend.

Those present at the meeting were:—Mr. A. H. White (Chairman), Hon. C. Gordon Mackie and Mr. M. H. Turner (Consulting Committee), Messrs. C. L. Farmer (secretary), T. Ramsey, N. V. A. Croucher, S. T. Williamson, Wong Ping Sun, Chan Ming Keu and Chau Tung Shang (shareholders).

The Chairman's Speech.

In moving for the adoption and Statement of Accounts, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen: We are glad that the Accounts which are laid before you show a marked improvement on those of the two preceding years. The Consulting Committee and General Managers regret that owing to the very uncertain trading conditions they are unable to recommend the declaration of a dividend, the finances of the Company as will be seen are in a much more satisfactory condition but it is considered that the values of the Company's properties should still be substantially written down, provision has also to be made for further tonnage suitable for our trades.

During the period under review there has been an improvement in earnings in spite of increased competition and the General Managers have done their utmost to meet present trading conditions in every possible way.

The Accounts.

It will be observed from the Accounts that the sum of \$169,451.12 has been written off for depreciation but it is still considered that the properties stand at rather high values. It has been necessary to withdraw the sum of \$17,520.10 from Underwriting Account to cover the repairs to s.s. "Hanching," this steamer having grounded on the White Dogs Rock near Foochow during the dense fog in April last but was refloated and arrived at Foochow under her own steam. It will be noted from the balance sheet that \$236,337.73 stands to our credit with our bankers and I have to state that the greater part of this has since been invested in approved local securities; all amounts shown as being outstanding in the accounts have been collected.

The amount allocated for Pension and Sickness is reduced to \$18,000.00 the General Managers have with regret circularised the floating staff advising that they were compelled to suspend all home leave.

Reference was made when I last addressed you to the effect that it was possible that an Extraordinary Meeting might be necessary in connection with further appointments to the Consulting Committee, I am, however, pleased to state that this has been found to be unnecessary.

The trading conditions during the first three months of the current year continued to show some improvement.

In order to reopen and revive our former Swatow/Hong Kong service and to be in a position to meet the wishes of friends at these Ports we have chartered the Motor Vessel "Syle," who is already proving to be very satisfactory and popular on this run.

As regards future general trading conditions it is of course impossible to predict what the future has in store.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Ramsey and passed unanimously.

Other Matters.

Proposed by Mr. Croucher and seconded by Mr. Chan Ming Keu, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie and Mr. M. H. Turner were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected auditors on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Turner.

Shareholder's Tribute.

Before the meeting concluded, Mr. Croucher paid a tribute to the work of the consulting committee and general managers.

Addressing the meeting he said:—"It is very gratifying to see such a marked improvement in the last year's working of our steamers and this, in spite of increased competition. As our chairman remarked, trading conditions are very uncertain and the policy of writing

(Continued at foot of next Column)

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RESEARCHES IN AGRICULTURE

The Report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for 1931-32 contains resumes of the students' research during the year. They figure round the four main crops of cane, sugar-cane, bananas, and citrus. Experiments in tropical soil deterioration and manuring have been continued.

The export of fruit and vegetables from St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica continues to improve, and Montserrat growers are making increasingly large shipments of tomatoes to Canada.

down our ships and properties to present day values is commendable, more especially as by so doing, we shall be able to finance any additional tonnage we may require, suitable to our particular trade.

"Although the past year reflects in some degree the economies which have been made in the running of the fleet, I trust our general managers will not relax their efforts in this direction."

The chairman thanked Mr. Croucher and assured him that the general managers would continue their efforts to effect further economies in the running of the fleet.

HEAVIER DUTY ON DIAMONDS

The Treasury have approved a recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee that unmounted diamonds, drilled so as to be adapted for use in wire-drawing dies, should no longer be exempted from the 10 per cent. general *ad valorem* duty. An Order discontinues the exemption as from Thursday next.

The Committee state that if effect is given to their recommendation they will subsequently propose the imposition of an additional duty of 10 per cent. (making, with the general *ad valorem* duty, an aggregate duty of 20 per cent.) upon this class of diamonds.

The celebration this year of May Day, in Japan, promises to be an abbreviated affair. Many labour unions in Mukojima, the industrial area across the Sumida River from Asakusa, have decided not to participate in the annual demonstration, reports the "Jiji." As a substitute, they plan a patriotic meeting and parade.

Chinese Children's Day

LARGE GATHERING ATTEND OPENING CEREMONY LAST NIGHT

FIRST EXHIBITION OF ITS KIND IN HONG KONG

The Hop Yat Tong Church in Caine Road was filled last night when the Hon. R. H. Kotewall, officially declared open the exhibition in connection with Chinese Children's Day. The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow, when children of ages between 3 and 12 will be physically examined in connection a health competition which the organisers are also running.

Yesterday, a number of doctors who are supporting the movement, examined children from three to five years of age. To-day children from six to nine will be examined and to-morrow the examination will be of those from 10 to 12 years of age. On Saturday the children taking part in the contests for physical fitness will be assembled at Caroline Hill where Sir William Hornell will address them. There will be sports for the children during the afternoon.

FULL SUPPORT OF CHINESE COMMUNITY

The holding of Children's Day in Hong Kong has the support of many Chinese members of the community and quite a number of Chinese medical practitioners are identified with the movement.

A very attractive booklet, containing valuable hints on child welfare has been published by the Committee and the various stalls at the Hop Yat Tong Church are well worth a visit, the exhibitions of Messrs. Nestle Milk Company being particularly attractive.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. J. D. Bush, the Chairman, in calling upon Dr. Kotewall to open the exhibition, said:—I am convinced that few annual events in Hong Kong are as important as the opening of this Exhibition to-night. This occasion indeed marks the culmination of all endeavours for the promotion of juvenile welfare in the Colony.

In inaugurating this Children's Day, the Committee aim at achieving one or two objectives. First, we want to fall in line with the National Child Welfare Association in Shanghai to set aside a special day every year to educate and arouse public opinion as regards the adequate care of children, physical as well as psychological—incidentally, to eradicate the evil of neglecting and ill-treating children in various forms.

When Children's Day was observed in 1931 for the first time in Shanghai and North China, it was decided that the annual Children's Day should be held on April 4. On account of Ching Ming and Easter this year falling on the first two weeks of April, many were away for their vacation, and we are obliged to observe the Day now.

From the programme in your hands, you can see that arrangements have been made to hold the Exhibition and Children's Health Contest in this Church for three days, beginning from to-day and that Children's Sports and prize distribution will be held at The South China Athletic Field, Caroline Hill, on this coming Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Mrs. Ngan Shing Kwan will do us the honour of distributing the prizes and Sir William Hornell, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, has kindly consented to address us that afternoon.

In the programme you will also find many an interesting and valuable feature. The Committee has gone to great pains and expense in their preparations and I do hope you will all obtain a copy. These articles from the pen of the medical profession on how to take care of children are well worth your closest attention.

Before introducing Dr. Kotewall, who has honoured us with his presence in opening the Exhibition to-night, I will touch but briefly on one further objective that the Committee desire to emphasise and has set out to achieve. It is this: The time has long since gone by when the civilized nations of the world could afford to be thoughtless and haphazard in respect to the care and upbringing of children. The whole purpose of child-training, the entire world has realised now, is to transfer to the child in the form of habits, all the good that civilization can give.

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learned, and this technique we have to bear well in mind is child psychology. As an European writer had said before the War: *La terre appartient a l'enfant toujours a l'enfant*. And every day it is more realised by the medical profession that wrong mental hygiene in youth, lays the seeds of some of the most intractable diseases of later life. The functional nervous disorders and that temperament which is commonly known as "neurotic" or nervous can be traced, in the opinion of doctors who have paid special heed to nursery hygiene, to the early mismanagement of the physical and mental conditions of the child. The warping of the joys of many a home and the havoc wrought on the national assets of a country are due in great measure to this cause of wrong physical and mental hygiene.

One of our leading educators in the Colony, namely, Father Byrne, has been trying to drive home to our mind this essential of child-training. The good life of a city or a nation and the real world improvement for which the whole world yearns to-day depends in the main on the amount of attention that we are willing to give to the training of children from the age of two to twelve.

I see the time is creeping fast and I must now call on Dr. Kotewall to address us and declare the Exhibition open. That this Exhibition strikes a sympathetic chord in the heart of Dr. Kotewall is quite obvious. He is one of the few leading citizens of the Colony who have given much time and thought to juvenile welfare. Let me have the pleasure of asking Dr. Kotewall to address us.

DR. KOTEWALL'S SPEECH

Dr. Kotewall, who spoke in Chinese, said that this was the first Children's Day observed in Hong Kong, and it afforded him special pleasure to perform the opening ceremony, as he considered that the movement was one of great importance to the future of the community.

Most of the civilized countries observe a Children's Day, and such observance is attended with great enthusiasm in Great Britain. In the twenty-second year of the Chinese Republic the Ministry of Education in Nanking ordered that the 4th day of April in each year should be observed as Children's Day; and so to-day many people in China know more or less what that day means. A year or two ago, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Hong Kong held several meetings for the purpose of promoting child welfare in the Colony. This public-spirited work of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. deserves great credit, but unfortunately its scope was somewhat restricted. Now Hong Kong has decided to fall in line with the other countries in the observance of a proper Children's Day. This proves that our community is ever progressive in deed as well as in thought.

That the position of the child in the community is all-important there cannot be any dispute. When young, the child constitutes the root of the community; when grown-up he is its prop. It is therefore essential that every care should be given to the upbringing of the child, both mentally and physically, so that he may become a better asset to the nation. The ancients in China paid special attention to the young. "My wishes in regard to the young," says Confucius, "are to treat them tenderly." Mencius also has these words: "Treat the young in your own family, with the kindness due to

(Continued on next column)

LIVELY EASTER IN SWATOW

Masonic Installation

"INTERPORT" GAMES

HONG KONG'S SUCCESS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWATOW, Apr. 17. Swatow's proverbial monotony was broken over the Easter holidays by two very interesting events—a Masonic Installation, when Mr. A. J. Whitmore became the local Worshipful Master, and, secondly, the playing of various matches between Swatow exponents and Hong Kong visitors. The latter event cannot be called "interport" in the strict sense of the word. It happily turned out, that some of the sportsmen who had specially come up from Hong Kong for the masonic function were in a position to "combine business with pleasure."

Masonic Installation.

Mr. Bert Whitmore last Saturday night was promoted to the rank of Worshipful Master of the Swatow Lodge. After the ceremony and the dinner the party repaired to the Kialat Club where a Race Meeting was held.

Sports.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Soccer and Billiards matches were played. The following are the results and we have to congratulate the visitors on their success.

Hockey—A drawn game (2-2) Billiards—Swatow won all the four games

Cricket—Won by Hong Kong by over 100 runs

Tennis—Swatow won both Singles Hong Kong won all the 4 Doubles.

Soccer—Swatow lost 3-0.

In Billiards the home team showed marked superiority over the visitors in contrast to the latter's brilliancy in Cricket. The reputation of the H.K.C.C. has certainly been upheld.

Swatow was expected to fare better in Tennis and won in both Singles rather comfortably. The Hongours in the four Doubles were captured by Hong Kong deservedly.

The result of soccer was a source of disappointment for Swatow. Both sides were fairly even in strength, except that Hong Kong made the best of the opportunities in scoring. John Robinson and H. Owen Hughes were the outstanding players in the home and visiting teams respectively.

The visitors returned to Hong Kong this afternoon by the s.s. Svala.

youth so that the young in the families of others shall be similarly treated."

Parents Asked to Help.

In this hall to-day the public-spirited gentlemen who have promoted and organised this movement have arranged for a health contest among children, and for an exhibition of various articles of food, clothing and toys which careful study and practical experience have proven to be more suitable for children. We have therefore an admirable opportunity of learning how best to bring up the young. Those of us who are parents should fully avail ourselves of this opportunity to learn all that the organisation can teach us. But even those who are not parents should not neglect this splendid chance to acquire some knowledge of the care of the young, for it is the duty of every citizen, whether he or she has the responsibility of a parent or not, to assist in promoting the health and happiness of the younger generation.

Dr. Kotewall said that he had heard quoted rather glibly a saying of Confucius in relation of his contention. It was this: "There never has been a girl who learned to bring up a child, so that she might afterwards marry." This saying was merely used by Confucius as an argument to illustrate a point, and was not applicable to the Children's Day activities, nor to present-day conditions.

"I earnestly hope," continued Dr. Kotewall, "that next year parents will show even greater enthusiasm in participating in the contest. It may be argued that Confucius depreciates contentions; but even Confucius conceded that in a matter concerning the vitality of manhood and national defence, such as archery, contentions could not be avoided. If it was thought necessary to allow competition in the case of archery, how much more necessary is competition in the case of children who are to be the fathers and mothers of the future, and upon whom the happiness and prosperity of the family and of the nation so largely depend." (Applause.)

THE "SIU TAI" TRAGEDY

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF CHIEF OFFICER

JURY'S VERDICTS ALLEGATIONS

The recent tragedy on board the s.s. "Sui Tai" in which Mr. John Gentes Smith, chief officer was found dead in a bathroom with a bullet wound near the heart had its sequel at Central Magistracy yesterday when a Coroner's enquiry into the circumstances surrounding his death was held.

Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones sat as Coroner, assisted by a jury comprised of Mr. P. E. Baskett (foreman), Mr. A. A. d'Azevedo and Mr. F. J. da Silva Loureiro. Detective Sub-Inspector M. Murphy attended the enquiry on behalf of the Police.

Before taking evidence, the Coroner pointed out to the jury that at first the Chief Magistrate did not think an enquiry was necessary as he thought it was a case of suicide, but at the request of the Board of Trade, it was decided to hold an enquiry.

A letter had been published in one of the local papers two days after the tragedy in which serious allegations were made about certain incidents regarding the removal of the body to the Mortuary, and he desired the jury to find if there was any truth in them.

Captain's Evidence.

Captain Arthur Hugh Lake, the master of the Sui Tai, stated that he took over the command of the ship about two months ago. The day previous to the death of Mr. Smith (March 21), he sailed from Hong Kong at 10 a.m. and arrived at Macao at roughly 2 p.m. with Mr. Smith on board as chief officer.

Between the hours of 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. Mr. Smith did not go ashore and remained in his cabin apparently reading, for he was a great reader. At 6 p.m. they left Macao for Hong Kong, and the deceased was in charge of the bridge until the steamer reached Cheung Chau Beacon. Witness then took over and when he saw the deceased at that time he appeared quite all right. When they arrived at Hong Kong, witness told the deceased that he would stay on board and that he (deceased) could go ashore if he wished. However, deceased merely replied "Thank you" and did not appear to wish for any conversation.

Deceased was a quiet man but he seemed at that time more reserved than usual.

About 6.30 the next morning, witness was awakened by his room boy who told him, "Chief Officer died in the bathroom." Witness then got up and went to the bathroom and found the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a revolver near-by. Witness examined him and found a wound in the left breast and blood was coming from his mouth. He then locked the bathroom door and went to telephone the police. The police arrived about twenty minutes later and together they went to view the body after which witness and Inspector Murphy, who was in charge, went to deceased's cabin. There they found about \$20 in money, a share script, a will and a letter to the deceased's sister in Glasgow, all of which were dated March 21, 1933.

Inspector Murphy then told Sergeant McRobbie to send for a dead box to remove the body. Later witness went to his own room with Inspector Murphy to enter the matter in the official log book. Afterwards he found the body had been removed during his absence, though he thought they would not do so until he was present.

The Letter.

The Coroner then read out the letter which was published in one of the local papers, and asked witness if there was any truth in it.

The letter was as follows:—

"Wandering along the sea front on the morning of the 22nd inst., one saw the s.s. 'Sui Tai' making her berth with her flag at half-mast. Curiosity immediately aroused elicited the information that the Chief Officer had died on the trip back from Macao. 'Imagine one's horror a little later on to see the dead cart brought alongside the ship and the Government officials go aboard to bring off the corpse; just as it had been found. No effort made to find some sort of covering, all exposed to the idle gaze, and then dump it on the quay whilst the usual preliminary enquiries were being made. 'How long the body was allowed to remain like this is hard to say, but to those who were around it seemed a life time, and

soon it was surrounded by a group of indifferent jabbering coolies.

"Is it to be wondered that his shipmates were horrified. The corpse was all that remained of our dear old John Gentes Smith, the most beloved officer on the China Coast.

"These words are penned with the hope that they will catch the eye of someone in authority who can ensure that such a disgraceful procedure may never be again perpetrated in this British Colony.

Witness replied he had read it when it first appeared in the paper, and he was shocked because it reflected on the ship of which he was the master. Several facts contained in the letter were incorrect, namely:—

- 1.—Mr. Smith died in the morning when the ship was in Hong Kong, and not on the trip back from Macao.
- 2.—The Police were already on board before the dead cart arrived, and
- 3.—The flag was hoisted at half mast when the ship was alongside the wharf and not when she was berthing.

But witness said he had heard that the corpse was not covered when it was removed to the cart.

Quiet but Obedient.

Continuing, Captain Lake said he had known Mr. Smith for over three years and that he was of a quiet disposition, but cheerful and sociable. At times he drank quite a lot but not continuously.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said on the previous Sunday (March 18) he had to reprimand the deceased for excessive drinking and for a grave error in navigation. "He took it very badly indeed," said witness, "for he said 'Good God I didn't think I would have done such a thing.' He was very reserved after that and took it very much to heart.

Witness thought the deceased felt it strongly that a younger man (witness was younger than the deceased) should have to point out technical errors to one who had been a captain.

Captain Lake concluded by saying that from that day until the day of the tragedy, deceased had hardly spoken more than two words to him apart from duty.

Medical Evidence.

Medical evidence was then given by Dr. R. S. Begbie who stated that he found two wounds, one on the front and the other on the back of deceased's body. The wounds must have been caused by the same bullet, for, on a post-mortem examination, he found the lungs had been pierced through. Death was due to the bullet wound in the heart and haemorrhage and shock. The wound was such that, in his opinion, the shot must have been fired at most two feet away or probably very much nearer.

Removal of the Body.

After evidence of identification and finding of the body had been given by two Chinese cabin boys, Sergeant McRobbie then gave evidence regarding the removal of the body to the dead cart. He stated the body was put on a stretcher before being taken down the gangway to the box. The body was uncovered, but as far as he knew, there was nobody present except a few coolies.

Inspector Murphy then went into the witness-box and stated that after he had made careful investigations, he came to the conclusion that the deceased must have committed suicide.

The Verdict.

In summing-up the Coroner said the jury had to take a certain amount on trust. They had to take what the Police had produced. There was no evidence regarding the state of the deceased's mind at the time, and the only possible verdict he suggested, was that of "suicide."

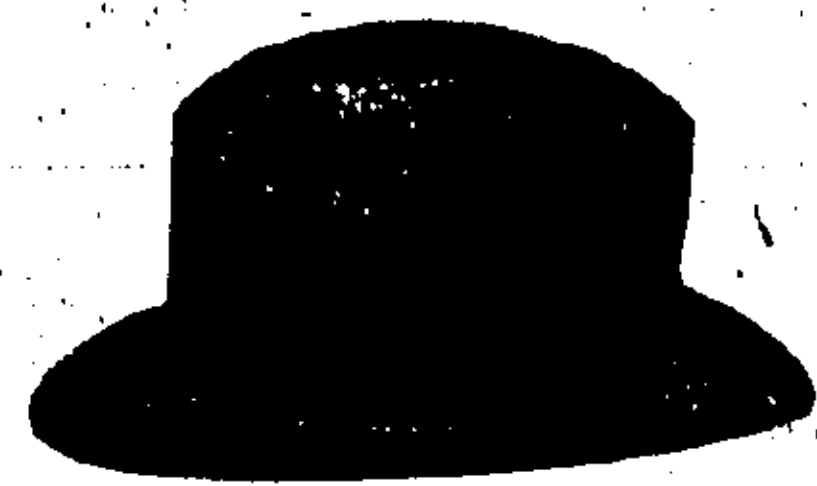
Referring to the letter published in the local paper, the Coroner said that he had heard the evidence given by Captain Lake in which he stated several facts contained in it were incorrect, but the jury could make comments about it if they wished.

Without retiring the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find the deceased had committed suicide, and there is no truth whatsoever in the allegations contained in the letter."

A NEW HAT STYLE.

The opinion has been held in the trade for months that too many men have been wearing one hat only—a snap brim for business and week-ends alike.

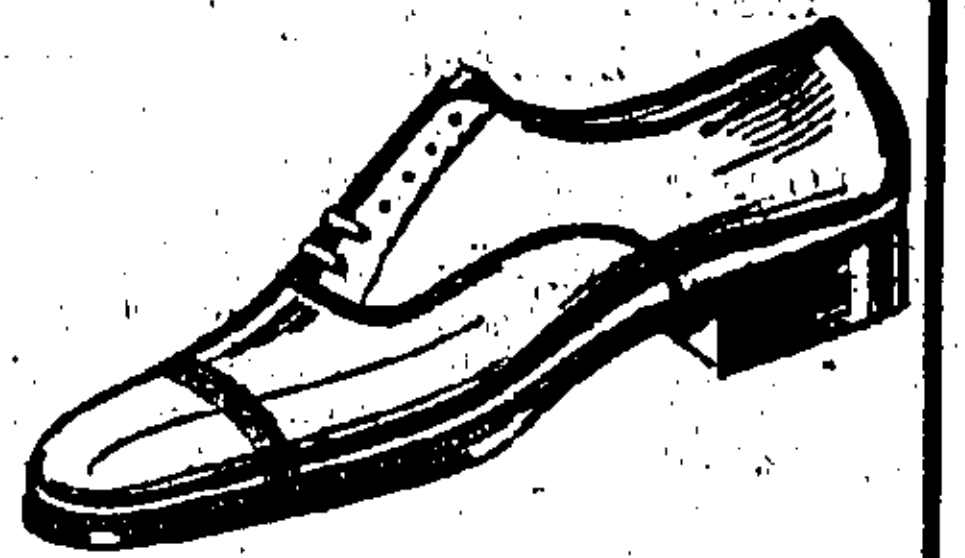
This new style is without a bound edge. Ask to see it. Price \$18.50. Less 10% Discount for Cash.



NEW SHOE STYLES.

Many new shapes have been added to our "Bective" range, in Black and Brown Leather.

If you are not already a wearer of "BECTIVE" SHOES, you will be surprised at the length of time a "Bective" sole will last. In addition, a "Bective" shoe retains its shape as any of our numerous patrons would testify.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to Customs Notifications Nos. 501 & 502 to the effect that on and after 1st August, 1933 all goods imported into China must be marked with the name of the country of origin, I have, under instructions, to notify that the enforcement of this Regulation is postponed until the end of 1st December, 1933.

E. N. ENSOR,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Building,
Hongkong; 19th April, 1933. [73]

THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held on the 10th day of April last and of confirming if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the following Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the above mentioned meeting namely:—

"(1) That the existing 8,000 shares in the capital of the Company of the nominal value of \$25 each, upon which the sum of \$100 has been paid up, be divided into 40,000 shares of the nominal value of \$5 each, upon which the sum of \$20 shall be credited as paid up."

"(2) That as on and from the 1st day of July, 1933, the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification 'subscribed by the Chairman thereof' be approved and adopted as the 'Articles of Association of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing 'Articles thereof'."

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that in the event of the above mentioned Resolutions being confirmed as Special Resolutions the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th April, 1933, to the 1st May, 1933, both days inclusive.

Dated the 20th day of April, 1933.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [73]

THE HONG KONG & YAUMATEI FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 4th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Chinese Restaurant at No. 23, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April 1933 at 10.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAU TAK PO,
Managing Director.

Hongkong 12th April 1933. [708]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 4th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Building, D & Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1933, at 1.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLAN KEITH,
Secretary.

Hong Kong 4th April 1933. [688]

RONALD JOHN STEVENS DECEASED.

ANY persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named Deceased, formerly of 809, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, and c/o The Far East Aviation Co., Ltd., are requested to send the same to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated this 19th Day of April, 1933.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors. [725]



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Give your baby a chance to be beautiful and build up a sound healthy body NOW!

The first nine months of a child's life are the most critical. Take no risk—

GET COW & GATE

It is a safe and complete food—rich in natural vitamins and mineral salts—building bone, flesh and muscle in perfect proportions.



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Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 20, 1933.

GERMANY AND THE JEWS

We have received an interesting letter from a member of the local German community upon the question of the recent outbreak of anti-Semitism in his country. After complaining that our leading article on the subject showed "absolute ignorance of the situation in Post-War Germany" our correspondent, to whom we are grateful for a clear exposition of his point of view, goes on to say—and we give the rest of his letter in extenso:—

"The actual situation requires a thorough cleaning of the country if reorganisation and sanitation are to succeed. The actual anti-Semitism is only and exclusively directed against the immigration wave of Jews mostly from eastern provinces, who are mostly undesirable guests, rejected and despised even by the old honourable Jewish citizens of Germany."

"The old Jews were honest men, chaste, the immigrants are leaders in dope and other illicit trades. The old ones sustained the opera and the arts, the new ones found cabarets, gambling clubs and low-grade pleasure holes; the old ones were famous lawyers, the new comers are talmudic law contortionists and where the first refused a dirty case, the latter will try to win it by hook and crook, provided their client can pay."

"The old Jews protest against the Press propaganda, they understand that a cleaning is necessary. Absolutely false is the often repeated argument of the numerical inferiority of the Jewish population. One does not want a gallon of strychnine to poison a gallon of water, a teaspoonful of cholera bacteria, thrown in the Hong Kong water reservoirs is sufficient to develop an epidemic in the whole Colony, and in 1911 a gang of three men could for weeks terrorise the French capital."

"To reorganise, Germany must start by eliminating the dangerous elements which form corrupt, communist and demoralising germs. A stain on a cloth becomes more visible if you wash it locally, put the whole cloth in the washing tub, and you will make it clean. The same process is going on now in Germany, but as soon as the general cleaning is finished, there will be a serious selection and all the old, honest Jews, properly nationalised, will be reinstated and respected as before. They do not subscribe to the actual terror propaganda: they know they have clean shirts and nothing to fear, but the exploiters and battlefield hyenas must be turned out. They misused hospitality accorded to them when they came disguised as poor war victims. Their immigration and accumulation was only possible because Germany has no immigration restriction. England and her Colonies are unable to understand the danger, which those Jews represent to a country, because they know only their own, highly respectable and distinguished Jewish citizens, as Germany had them before the War. Therefore better look, if the root is not good before you condemn the plant."

Our correspondent makes the old mistake of condemning a tree because he thinks that it needs pruning. A leading member of the local German community in discussing the question referred to the hold of the "Nordic Theory," upon ADOLF HITLER and his followers. The notion of the superiority of the "blond man from the North" is discounted by science, and by well-informed people. The greatness of many of the Jews, notably the German Jews, is itself a refutation of the theory.

But the main fallacy of our correspondent's argument lies in his general condemnation of a section of the community. In peace-time, at least, penal laws can only be aimed at the individual. You cannot attack groups, however carefully you try to define the groups. Nothing of that sort has been done in Germany and to go behind the law of the land and act on mob-violence is barbarity. A law might be passed to the effect that every person of the Jewish faith who entered Germany between specific dates shall appear before a tribunal with plenary power of deportation. Such an act might or might not be workable—a lawyer would probably reveal its pitfalls, but at least it would make mob assassins not the officers but the breakers of the law. If the Jewish immigrants are engaging upon the nefarious practices alleged by our correspondent, the legislature, the police and the properly constituted professional societies are some of the authorities to take up each case and deal with it on its merits. Among these immigrants, as among all groups of humanity, are men and women of every sort. There are, as we have said, two reasonable courses: either banish them, or control and punish the bad, and above the good. Sporadic persecution will do nothing but harm. A very wise and sane process is going on now

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THE WEATHER!

At Its Old Tricks!

Yesterday morning was close and stuffy, typical of summer weather in Hongkong, and most people came out in summer clothes—men in white, and ladies in sleeveless frocks, etc. By noon the clouds had gathered thickly, and rain started. It was not particularly heavy rain for Hongkong, the amount registered at the Observatory being .455 inches. The temperature also fell with characteristic abruptness. On Monday a maximum of 82 degrees was registered and by yesterday afternoon it had dropped to 73.

Now, everyone is asking, "is the danger of drought over and are the rains going to start in earnest?"

NOVEL POINT RAISED

Hongkong Chinese and Deportation

CHIEF JUSTICE TO DECIDE TO-DAY

An interesting point of law was raised by Mr. H. C. Macnamara yesterday when Kwok Ping was arraigned before the acting Chief Judge at the Criminal Sessions for breach of deportation orders. The deportation order against the accused was made in 1931. Mr. Macnamara appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo, while Mr. J. A. Fraser appeared for the Crown.

The Assistant Attorney General stated that prisoner was deported by the Governor-in-Council under an order dated June 15, 1931, whereby he was prohibited from being in the Colony for a period of ten years. On February 6 this year he was arrested in Queen's Road East. When charged at the Police Station accused stated "I am a banished."

At the Magistrate's court made a statement to the effect that he was born in Hong Kong and his parents died when he was three years old. His grandmother supported him until he was ten years of age. He was then put into the St. Louis Industrial School where he studied English for ten years. At the end of that time he was sent to earn his own living. He committed an offence and was arrested. There was proof that he was born in Hong Kong and had lived here for over 30 years. He had never been anywhere else and knew no one outside the Colony. He stated that he was sent to Canton without money and could not make a living there.

No Case. After evidence had been called to support the Crown case Mr. Macnamara submitted that there was no case to answer the first reason being that the order under which the banishment was effected was not valid under the provisions of the Deportation Ordinance of 1917. The grounds under which the order were made were insufficient in law to support the making of such an order. The section under which he based his contention was Section 3, lb, which stated "If an alien has been convicted of an offence in the Colony. There was nothing in the order to show that he had been convicted in the Colony, the order merely stating that he had been 'convicted of stealing by a trick.'"

Mr. Macnamara also contended that the order should have been made on a form 7a and not form 7 as had been utilised in this instance. It should also have been mentioned on the form used whether he was or was not an alien and whether the offence had been committed in the Colony. There was no mention also of whether His Excellency the Governor had even considered whether the prisoner was an alien or not. He quoted several portions of the Ordinance in support of his contention.

Reply for the Crown. Mr. Fraser replying, submitted that the question of status was irrelevant in the present proceedings. When the Ordinance was made a defence such as had been raised that day was never contemplated. He contended that there was no duty incumbent on the Governor in Council to use form 7 or 7a. He could use either.

After hearing the argument for both sides His Lordship adjourned the Court until this morning, to consider the point.

member of the local German community said: "The Nazis are a young movement. Many of them in their ardent hold wrong beliefs, like the Nordic Theory. They will do foolish things, and make it appear that the leaders support them. But it is a great movement, seeking to cleanse and rebuild Germany. They have immense problems, economic, constitutional and diplomatic to solve. I do not think you will hear any more of this anti-Jewish outbreak."

Stalin's Favourite Opera.

From a musician recently returned from Moscow we learn that Stalin's favourite opera is "Carmen." He insists on its being sung several times a week. He said it is that Stalin is attracted by the brigand interest!

Rubber-neck.

Park Orator: "My friends, if we were each of us to turn and look ourselves squarely in the face, what should we each find we needed most?"

A voice from the crowd: "An india-rubber neck, mister!"

Glamis Red.

There is a lovely glow about the colour name the Duchess of York has created for the new Scottish tweed. Even to think about it was comforting during March in Scotland, which goes to prove that the King's daughter-in-law knows more than a little about the psychology of salesmanship and advertising. No one wears red with better effect than the Duchess herself. While she was staying at Birkhall last autumn, soft warm shades of it were her frequent choice for morning wear. For instance, when she came with the Queen to "shop early" at Crathie Kirk sale her sports suit and hat were dark cherry red. No colour show-up more perfectly her delicate complexion and the silky darkness of her hair.

"The Ashes" on Show.

Lord Westmorland, who is putting in so much work to assure success for the forthcoming exhibition of national sporting trophies, states that the M.C.C. has agreed to permit the inclusion of the urn containing the recently regained "Ashes."

The urn and its contents possess practically no intrinsic worth, but their historical and sentimental value is great. Accordingly the M.C.C. has very properly insisted that special precautions should be taken for the safety of their small treasure.

Dowager Lady Darnley declares that it was Lady Clarke, wife of Sir W. J. Clarke, who in 1883, when Lord Darnley (then Ivo Bligh) had avenged England's defeat at the hands of Australia in the previous year, "found a little wooden urn, burnt a nail, put the ashes in the urn, and, wrapping it in a red velvet bag, put it into Ivo's hands."

The inspiration was a happy one, for in 1889 there had appeared the famous obituary in affectionate memory of English cricket, "whose demise was deeply lamented and whose body would be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia."

Local and General

We are asked to remind members of the Peak Club that the final dance of the present season will be held on Friday, April 21, at 9.30 p.m.

The wedding will shortly take place between Mr. John Lewis Boyes, a Customs officer of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Miss Lucilla Victoria da Silva, 400, Lockhart Road.

The Police removed to Hospital on Tuesday a Chinese female hawk who was injured when she stumbled and fell after being surprised with other unlicensed hawkers in a city street.

Capt. Fred F. Rogers, Commander of the Destroyer Division 8 of the U.S. scouting force, has been assigned by the Navy Department as Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Tokyo.

One of the resolutions passed at the 181st meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial Council which was held in Canton on Tuesday, was "that the application of the Swatow Harbour Administration Sub-Bureau for the building of a public wharf in that city be granted."

Many old residents will be interested to hear of the birth of a son to Capt. and Mrs. J. B. MacDonald on February 23rd Delhi. Mrs. MacDonald is the daughter of Mr. Hyde Lay, who retired from the British Consular service (Japan) in 1923. One more for the Centenary Celebration!

According to a United Press message received from Tokyo, Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Y. Suma, secretary of the Japanese Legation in Shanghai, will leave Tokyo on April 20 for Shanghai, having completed the discussions with the Foreign Office with regard to Japan's policy toward China.

Americans and the H.A.F.

Officials at the Air Ministry were recently perturbed all because of a handsome American tribute to the R.A.F. Do not yet let it be thought that compliments are not as welcome at the Air Ministry as anywhere else. They are, but when they sing the praises of members of the R.A.F. as performers for American films, particularly when British producing companies find it extremely difficult to get permission to "feature" any of the Services, there seems good reason for mild alarm at the Ministry. "We have made inquiries here, there, and everywhere," an official said to me, "to try to discover how this story got around that the R.A.F. are helping to make an American picture in the Arabian desert. Of course, we have no planes over the desert."

Monk's Art Revived.

Most of somewhat vaguely assume, possible after seeing the rare volumes, in the British Museum that the art of illuminating manuscripts was one known only to monks centuries ago, and that it had been lost for several hundred years. This is very far from being the case, however, as shown by some of the work that is done by the Society of Scribes and Illuminators, who arranged a most interesting display at a London gallery. They have succeeded not merely in reviving the art but in bringing it up to a standard of beauty which even the ancient monks failed to surpass. The books and missals they have decorated with gold leaf and pigments of exquisite hue might well be placed alongside the most famous illuminated manuscripts of old. They are flawless, but in the eyes of a collector have one fault—they are too new.

With the Master Marines.

Sir Burton Chadwick, its deputy master and founder was recently asked "what are the prospects of the Company of Master Mariners of obtaining its own hall."

"When those 'better times, really arrive,'" he said, "then we'll get it quickly enough. But it's no use appealing for money now."

A large oil painting has just been presented to the company, depicting the first meeting of its court, Sir Burton made a striking comment. "If you could see, a review at Spithead of all the ships, sail and steam, that have commanded by those men, it would, indeed, be a sight for the eyes of England."

The artist, Mr. Maurice Randall, painted each of his sitters separately. He devoted about two or three hours to each individual, and then assembled them all in the one great group.

A film depicting battle scenes along the Great Wall is being exhibited in Nanking to packed houses under the auspices of the publicity department of the Kuomintang. "Recover our Jehol" is its title.

For using her boat for the conveyance of five prostitutes across the harbour, Wong Chuen was fined \$50 by Comdr. Newell, Harbour master at the Marine Court yesterday. It was stated the boat was going towards Dutch steamer when she was stopped by a police launch.

A decree nisi has been granted the petitioner in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday by Judge P. Grant Jones, when Mrs. B. B. Drysdale applied for a divorce from her husband Mr. I. F. Drysdale on grounds of misconduct. Mr. M. B. Brown appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

Plans for the construction of an underground railway in Moscow as submitted by foreign experts some time ago, have been sanctioned by the Soviet authorities and it is hoped that work will be completed by the end of the next year. It is proposed to build ten lines and, it is stated, seven foreign experts will superintend the building operations.

Sir Ernest Benn, on behalf of Benn Brothers, Limited, has acquired the whole of the Ordinary share capital in the Newspaper World Press, Limited. Mr. Charles Baker (uncle of Mr. H. A. Cartwright, late Managing-Editor of the Hong Kong Daily Press), the founder of the Newspaper World, who is 82 this year, retains his interest and will continue to be advisory editor. He has been named on the board of the company by Mr. Gordon Robbins and Mr. Glanville Benn. No alterations are being made in the personnel and staff. The offices will be removed as soon as convenient to Bourville House.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

General.

A proclamation was issued following a meeting of the Privy Council at Windsor Castle, prohibiting the importation of Russian goods. Full particulars will be found in Page 1.

Local.

Sentence of twelve weeks' imprisonment was imposed on a Peak houseboy for the theft of a Malt Jongs set from Mrs. Strahan of 300, The Peak and a cigarette case and lighter from Mr. A. C. Beck, the well-known cricketer. Page 11.

Chinese children's day—rather three day's—was opened yesterday by Dr. Kotewall at the Hop Yai Tong Church. There is an exhibition, free examination of children and finally sports on Saturday. Page 7.

J. E. Besa, the Filipino, whose conviction at the Criminal session was quashed by the Court of Criminal appeal, asked for a writ of habeas corpus when brought before Mr. Schofield yesterday. The Manila authorities want him, but Besa contended that his detention was illegal. His plea failed. Page 10.

Results of the first day's short meeting of the Hong Kong Area will be found on Page 10.

An interesting point of law was raised at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in a deportation case, the prisoner questioning the legality of an earlier deportation order. Page 8.

The annual general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. was held yesterday when the Chairman, Mr. A. H. White reported a profit of approximately \$160,878. Page 6.

The recent tragedy on board the s.s. Sui Tai in which Mr. John Gentles Smith, chief officer was found dead in the bathroom, with a bullet wound near the heart, had its sequel at Central Magistracy yesterday when a Coroner's enquiry was held. A verdict of suicide was returned. Page 7.

From the Files.

LOOKING BACK 75 YEARS

Nothing has lately been said in the papers regarding the yacht Emperor. We presume that the Earl of Elgin, wishing to present her to the Emperor of Japan himself, must necessarily arrange this Chinese dispute first. The Dutch have been beforehand with us in the matter of cunhaming steamers. Between two and three years ago, it may be remembered that a Dutch paddle wheel steamer arrived here en route to Japan. She is still there in service, as a Japanese man of war or trade vessel. The Dutch officers and engineers remained for some time, serving the Japanese Government. Before they left, they had taught the Japanese how to manage the vessel, and she has since been running with none but Japanese on board. Hong Kong Daily Press, April 20, 1933.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

In the opium controversy which the humanitarian party in England keep setting by means of the magazine called the Friend of China and periodical meetings held to denounce the trade, the great fact that the drug is now produced in such quantities in the Central Kingdom as to furnish more than half the supply needed for consumption is too often lost sight of. While the anti-opium agitators are constantly urging upon the British Government the "duty" of the withdrawal of India from the trade, they fail to recognise that the cessation of production by India would affect only in part the supply of opium. Hong Kong Daily Press, April 20, 1933.

SMALL-POX

77 DEATHS LAST WEEK.

Deaths from small-pox last week reached the unpleasantly high total of 77, compared with 31 for the previous week. On the other hand, new cases totalled only 14 (8 from Kowloon). On Tuesday there were 8 new cases.

Other cases of notifiable disease last week were as follows: Diphtheria, 2 (1 death); meningitis 4 (2 deaths); rabies, 1 (fatal).

There were 70 deaths from tuberculosis.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL CONCLUDES

IMPRISONMENT FOR THORNTON AND MACDONALD

Three Other Britons Banished: A. W. Gregory Acquitted

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, April 19. THE VERDICT IN THE MOSCOW TRIAL WHICH WAS EAGERLY AWAITED ALL OVER THE WORLD WAS ANNOUNCED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT WHEN IT WAS STATED THAT ALL THE ACCUSED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MR. A. W. GREGORY WERE FOUND GUILTY.

THE JUDGES RE-ASSEMBLED AT 12.55 A.M. (MOSCOW TIME) AND AS MR. ULRICH DELIVERED HIS SPEECH IN UNHURRIED, EVEN TONES, THE WHOLE COURT ROSE AND REMAINED STANDING. THE SPEECH CONSISTED LARGELY OF A RECAPITULATION OF THE EVIDENCE, BUT THE PRESIDING JUDGE CONTENDED THAT THORNTON WAS THE CHIEF INSTIGATOR OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED AND THAT MONKHOUSE WAS CONCERNED WITH HIM. A DEATHLIKE SILENCE MARKED THE CLOSE OF THE SPEECH. THE PRISONERS STOOD WITH BATED BREATH IN THE SAME PLACES THEY OCCUPIED DURING THE WHOLE TRIAL.

MR. C. I. THORNTON WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND MR. WILLIAM MACDONALD TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

MESSRS. MONKHOUSE, NORDWALL AND CUSHNY WERE SENTENCED TO EXPULSION FROM RUSSIA, WHILE GREGORY WAS ACQUITTED.

OF THE RUSSIANS, ZARIN WAS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR EIGHT YEARS, KRASHENNIKOFF FOR FIVE YEARS, KOTLYAREVSKY FOR EIGHT YEARS, GUSEFF FOR TEN YEARS, MADEMOISELLE KUTOZOVA FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, LEBODOFF FOR TWO YEARS, LOBANOFF FOR TEN YEARS, OLEINIK FOR THREE YEARS AND SOKOLOFF FOR EIGHT YEARS.

THE MILDNESS OF THE SENTENCES CAUSED A SURPRISE AND IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT SUCH SENTENCES IN THE PAST HAVE OFTEN BEEN COMMUTED.

IT WAS LATER ANNOUNCED THAT AN APPEAL IS TO BE LODGED AGAINST THE SENTENCES IMPOSED UPON THORNTON AND MACDONALD. MESSRS. MONKHOUSE, NORDWALL, CUSHNY AND PROBABLY GREGORY WILL LEAVE RUSSIA TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY). METROPOLITAN VICKERS WILL STILL BE REPRESENTED IN RUSSIA BY NINE MEN WHO, PENDING INSTRUCTIONS, WILL CONTINUE THE FIRM'S BUSINESS AS USUAL.

APPEAL TO BE LODGED

The sentence upon Monkhouse, Nordwall and Cushny imply that they must leave Russia within three days from 1.25 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) and before leaving the Court they were asked to sign a document to that effect.

It is now understood that they will leave at 10.45 p.m. on Wednesday accompanied by Gregory.

Comments Unwise.

When interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Alan Monkhouse, together with the others, said that Thornton and MacDonald were marched off from the court-room under guard before they had time to say good-bye, but he hoped to be able to visit them at Lubianka Prison this afternoon. Monkhouse, Cushny and Nordwall appeared to be much more depressed at the fate of their two colleagues sent to prison than overjoyed at their own liberty. They drank their colleagues' health with solemnity.

These three, together with Gregory, have been advised by Mr. Turner, Metropolitan Vickers' legal representative, not to comment upon the trial as it might be unwise at the present juncture. All they said was that what they needed most was twenty-four hours of sleep.

Monkhouse said he did not know who would represent Metropolitan Vickers in Moscow after his departure, but he had no reason to suppose that the trial would affect the business of the firm with Soviet. Meanwhile business would be carried on as usual pending instructions from England.

The question of an appeal by the Russian employees sentenced is also being considered, but no decision has yet been reached.

The deported Britons and Gregory will arrive in London three days hence. The first thing they will do will be to interview Metropolitan Vickers' directors.

Trial Condemned.

Most of the London morning papers condemn the trial as a travesty of justice, either in leading articles or by interpretative sardonic write-ups, with the exception of *The Times* and the *Daily Herald*, which keep strictly to the facts.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader, states that the Government must use its utmost efforts to procure a commutation of the sentences. If such commutation is not immediately forthcoming it may be necessary to consider taking the measures for building awaiting the announcement of their fate.

The *Daily Mail* hopes that even Soviet "justice" will eventually commute the sentences to deportation. The Government has handled the crisis firmly and courageously throughout and should further steps have to be taken, the Cabinet will have the whole-hearted support of the nation.

In referring to the relative mildness of the sentences passed on Thornton and MacDonald, the *News-Chronicle*, suggests that properly approached, the Soviet may be induced to commute them. Threats, however, would be useless and a trade embargo would be worse than useless.

The *Daily Mirror* says the interruption of trade relations will not satisfy the British public, but we must await an official statement of the considered policy of the Government.

All-Night Wait.

Sir John Simon and a number of high officials remained at the Foreign Office all through the evening awaiting the verdict which was received shortly before midnight. Immediately after its receipt, the details were flashed by wireless to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is now on the high seas proceeding to the United States.

London Anxious.

It is understood that the Foreign Office all through the hours following the retirement of the judges to consider the verdict kept a direct telephone line open to Moscow.

The evening newspapers, which ordinarily close down at six o'clock in the evening also kept their pages open awaiting the Reuter flash of the verdict, and Fleet Street was lined with vans waiting to dash special editions all over London.

A Lengthy Deliberation. The judges considered their verdict for over five hours in the room adjoining the Court. Hundreds of spectators were pacing to and fro outside the door ready to rush in when the electric bell signalling the return of the Court rang.

Caviare sandwiches and other other Russian delicacies were consumed in the buffet, while many

"NO PLACE FOR AMERICANS"

COMMENT ON MOSCOW TRIAL

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 19. [N] discussing the Moscow Trial, the *New York Herald-Tribune* states that "if resident agents of a great British engineering firm under full diplomatic protection can be terrorised and rushed into exile like Moujik to make a Red holiday, Russia is no place for Americans."

parties spent their time of waiting playing cards and throwing dice, or reading books.

The British accused and the officials of the British Embassy seemed to be impatient as they waited in a special room behind the judges' stand. The Russian prisoners, who arrived from prison in heavy

Counsel's Speech.

Counsel for Thornton made a good impression in his final speech when he said that Thornton denied that he sought anything but "Economic information but unfortunately had no proof of his denial." His counsel was therefore put in a "difficult position," but nevertheless considered it his duty to support him.

Counsel then cast doubt on the evidence of the other accused against Thornton, pointing out that "wrecking is no new crime in Russia" and it was unnecessary, therefore, to assume that the Russians guilty of wrecking were under Thornton's control.

"Economic Information"

Insofar as Thornton's own admissions were concerned, Gregory was as much a culpable authority as himself and yet the prosecution was not proceeding against him. Counsel then discredited Mlle. Kutazova's wreckage story and suggested the unlikelihood of Monkhouse and Thornton "planning wrecking." He alluded to the prosecutor's reference to English law on espionage, pointing out that it was directed against collection of information in military areas and that "what was considered in England as economic information, here in the Soviet Union is covered by the law regarding military espionage." He concluded by stating that "outside the Soviet Union the 'so-called commissions' were taken as a matter of course and that the bribes given by Thornton were not inducements to wrecking activities. He urged that these facts be considered in Thornton's favour.

Evidence Suspect

Nordwall's counsel pointed out that the adverse description by prosecutor of the chief witnesses against his client discredited their evidence. That evidence was further suspect since it conflicted in regard to the sums that they said they had received as bribes. He explained the transaction in which Nordwall was alleged to have given a fur coat as a bribe as one which Nordwall had considered of no importance and had therefore paid no attention to the details which accounted for any contradictions in his statement referring to it. He further pointed out that there was no evidence that information regarding Red Army given by Nordwall was in any way incriminating and concluded by recommending acquittal.

Old Loans

Cushny's counsel pointed out that there were "no papers connected with trial" and the accusations against Cushny were based on M. Keinov's testimony as to small loans given by Cushny five years before. He then turned to MacDonald's and Oleinik's evidence pointing out that MacDonald had said he could "presume" Cushny's collecting information and that Oleinik did not claim to know anything of Cushny's activities, although he had been with Cushny at Baku, until he had heard of them from Thornton.

Interested in Army

Counsel then went on to say that the fact of Cushny's large acquaintance amongst Russians was no evidence that he was collecting information. There was in particular no evidence of his collecting military information and in Thornton's statement he was mentioned as supplying political and economic information solely.

It was, however, only natural that he should be interested in the Red army as in every other aspect of the Soviet Union.

Turning to the fact that Cushny had refused to answer certain questions during the examination, counsel urged that this did not imply guilt and that the fact that he could not explain defects and breakdowns of machinery would not show that he was responsible for the wreckage. In conclusion, he asked the court not to condemn Cushny in any particular in which there was an element of doubt.

A Bribe Only

Counsel for Monkhouse pointed out that all foreigners in Russia

ITALIAN AIRMAN'S FATE

BODY FOUND OFF THE COAST OF BENGAL

BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF DR. ROBBIANO

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHITTAGONG, April 19. THE body of a European, believed to be that of the Italian airman, Dr. L. Robbiano, was found on Charbadu Island, off the Coast of Bengal, to-day. It will be remembered that Dr. Robbiano left Calcutta for Victoria Point at 10.30 p.m. on Friday, April 14, but as there had been no news of him since, it was feared that he had been forced down at some remote part of Burma, possibly in the jungle.

Wireless stations have been active in efforts to trace his whereabouts, but neither Akyab, Saigon, Bangkok or Victoria Point were able to report any sign of him.

Flying conditions in the area are extremely bad. Since he left Calcutta, heavy rains, strong winds and severe thunderstorms have been prevalent, the usual preliminaries to the monsoon. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the airman had met with a mishap.

A Dutch westbound mailplane on April 18, reported thunderstorms all the way from Medan to Rangoon.

SILVER MARKET

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Apr. 19. FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:

Spot	18 1/2	Apr. 19	18 1/2
Foyward	18.7/15	Apr. 18	18 1/2

HOME FOOTBALL

EASTER PROGRAMME ENDS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 18. ASTON Villa avenged their defeat at St. James Park when they overwhelmed Newcastle United at Villa Park to-day. Everton, F. A. Cup finalists suffered a second defeat in two days when Leeds scored the only goal at Headingley. The Cup Final will be played at Wembley this Saturday, when Manchester City will be opposed to last year's League champions. Chelsea gained a valuable point at Leicester and are now in a more satisfactory position to avoid relegation.

The following were the results as cabled by Reuter.

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa	3	Newcastle	0
Huddersfield	3	Liverpool	1
Leeds	1	Everton	0
Leicester	1	Chelsea	1

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford C.	1	Lincoln	1
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THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Coventry	3	Aldershot	0
Northampton	2	Torquay	0
Luton	3	Queen's P.R.	1

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Halifax	2	Barnsley	1
Rotherham	3	Southport	1

were interested in the development of the country and that this was no evidence of espionage. Monkhouse, he continued, had denied participation in espionage or machinery wrecking. His admission involved a bribe only.

COMPANY'S CONFIDENCE

An official statement has been issued by Metropolitan Vickers following the news of the sentences on Thornton and MacDonald, and the expulsion of three other of their employees.

Issued soon after midnight, the statement declares that the Company's Directors will hold a meeting in London to-day (Wednesday) to consider the position arising from the judgment.

In the meantime, the Company re-affirms its complete confidence in the members of its staff who have been the victims of this complete travesty of justice and who are known to the Company to be men of the highest integrity.

Metropolitan Vickers' Directors have no fault in the so-called evidence produced for the validity of the alleged confessions. At the moment, the Company's one concern is for the men affected and as soon as the legal representatives have returned from Moscow, a detailed statement will be issued by the Company traversing in full the allegations made.

CHINESE TROOPS WITHDRAW

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB LUANCHOW

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Apr. 19. EXCEPT for a small body of cavalry, all Chinese troops have withdrawn to the right bank of the Luanho, according to official Chinese reports. It is declared that an enemy cavalry attempted to cross the river at a point where the water is low, but were driven off by artillery and machine-gun fire. Luanchow was visited by ten Japanese aeroplanes yesterday, according to Chinese despatches, bombing various parts of the City, while four Japanese aeroplanes circled round Tangshan, flying low and scattering handbills, but no bombs were dropped.

COUNTER-ATTACK ORDERED

IN LUANHO REGION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Apr. 18. UPON his arrival here this morning, Mr. Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, declared that the authorities have decided to order a counter-attack in the Luanho region.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei further stated that Government leaders have formulated three proposals to be brought up by Mr. T. V. Soong at Washington, the nature of which could not be made public for the present.

REBEL UPRISINGS

IN CHINESE TURKESTAN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, April 19. REBEL uprisings have occurred in several places in Chinese Turkestan and seven Englishmen have arrived at Kashgar with reports that Chinese Turkestan is in very unsettled conditions, the country being practically denuded of troops.

Foreigners, including Swedish missionaries have left for the Indian Frontier where they will await developments.

THE KUPEIKOW FRONT

JAPANESE RENEW ACTIVITY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, Apr. 19. AN official communiqué reports renewed activity on the part of the Japanese on the Kupeikow front, over two hundred shells being fired into Nantienmen, a few miles inside Kupeikow and the Chinese line.

The Japanese have not, however, attempted to advance.

RATEPAYERS AGREE

TO INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 19. AT a special meeting of ratepayers held here to-day, it was unanimously agreed that the important amendment to the Land Regulations authorising the licensing of inspection of factories by the Shanghai Municipal Council be adopted.

THE NANCHANG OFFICERS

MAY BE EXPOSED TO DANGER

GOVERNMENT ORDERS MILITARY ACTION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DAIRY, April 19. THE kidnapping of the Nanchang officers from the original kidnappers, and other bandit atrocities, have actuated the Manchukuo Government ordering a thorough combing in the triangular zone in which the brigand chiefs, Teng Teh Mei, Liu Tian Wen are to be found with their two thousand followers.

If this means military action in an attempt to round them up, it is feared that the lives of Messrs. Clifford Johnson, W. E. Hargrave and A. B. Blue may be placed in danger.

PERSIA NOT CONTENT

WITH PRESENT TRADE TREATY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHRAN, April 18. AN ECONOMIC conference has been established by the Persian Government and is daily reviewing Perso-Soviet trade relations. The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs who is presiding, declared that the Persian Government is not content with the present Persian-Soviet Trade Treaty and suggested various modifications, upon which leading merchants have met to await the result of the proposed cancellation of the treaty.

The conference is now discussing the merchants' proposal.

PERSIAN OIL FIELDS

GOVERNMENT SUBMIT PROPOSALS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHRAN, April 18. JOHN Cadman, Chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Persian Government for the renewal of the Company's concession have been opened.

The Persian Government have submitted proposals which Sir John Cadman is considering. The tenor of the proposals are being kept strictly secret, but it is hoped here that a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

ENGLISH RUGBY

COVENTRY'S BIG WIN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 18. LEADING results in to-day's rugby matches saw Leicester, Cardiff and Newport beaten fairly decisively. The scores were:

Bath	15	Leicester	6
Cardiff	5	Coventry	21
Newport	0	Barbarians	21

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION DEVELOPING

Melbourne, Apr. 11—The Arbitration Court to-day heard evidence indicating that serious unemployment is developing in the dairy industry owing to the restriction of exports to Britain.

Speakers sharply criticised Britain's action in restricting Dominion dairy products while permitting great dumping of butter and cheese from European countries.

MT. EVEREST CONQUERED

HOUSTON EXPEDITION MAKE SECOND TRIP

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PURNA, April 19. A SECOND successful flight over Mt. Everest has been carried out by the Houston Expedition in the course of a trip which occupied three-and-a-quarter hours.

PORT ARTHUR

TO BE RESUSCITATED AS A NAVAL BASE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 19. After eleven years Port Arthur is to be resuscitated as a Naval Base on April 20, (to-day). According to an announcement, it is expected that Rear-Admiral Tsuda, Commander of the Second Overseas Squadron, will be appointed Commander of the Base.

435 M.P.H.!

NEW AIR SPEED CLAIMED BY ITALIAN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILAN, Apr. 19. COLONEL BERNASCONI, the head of the High Speed Flying School at Desenzano, Lake Garda, is reported to be claiming that he attained a speed of over 700 kilometres an hour (about 435 miles an hour) in a new machine. The report has, however, not yet been confirmed.

IN-HONG KONG TO-DAY

MODERATE, FAIR

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 6.35 P.M., STATED:—
PRESSURE IS PROBABLY HIGHEST OVER SOUTH MANCHURIA AND THE SEA OF JAPAN. IT IS RELATIVELY LOW OVER TONGKING.
LOCAL FORECAST:—S.E. OR VARIABLE WINDS, MODERATE/ CLOUDY, SHOWERY.

AUTOMATIC COOKING

with the

REGULO CONTROLLED ALL-ENAMEL GAS COOKER.

The "Regulo" gives complete control over oven conditions—saves time, trouble and Gas. With this Cooker and the Radiation Cookery Book (supplied free with Cooker) a complete dinner can be prepared, placed on the specified grid shelves with the "Regulo" at the appropriate setting, and left until the end of the stated time when all dishes can be removed together—cooked perfectly.

RELY MORE ON THE COOKER AND LESS ON THE COOK.

"REGULO" CONTROLLED COOKERS SUPPLIED FOR CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS. ASK FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

Central Showroom—Gloucester Building.

Kowloon Showroom—246, Nathan Road.

Offices: West Point—Telephone 2181.

GOLF

EASTER MEETING AT FANLING

SHANGHAI VISITORS CUP

Leading scores were:—	
1.—J. B. Ross	80 + 37 = 117 = 20 Wins
2.—G. C. Worrall	78 + 31 = 109 = 20 Wins
3.—E. Lewis	79 + 31 = 110 = 19 Wins
4.—H. Hampton	82 + 28 = 110 = 19 Wins
5.—A. D. Coppin	82 + 28 = 110 = 19 Wins
6.—C. C. Stark	81 + 29 = 110 = 19 Wins
7.—E. J. R. Weeks	81 + 29 = 110 = 19 Wins
8.—F. M. Ellis	83 + 27 = 110 = 19 Wins
9.—H. Laffond	83 + 27 = 110 = 19 Wins
10.—G. E. Divett	80 + 31 = 111 = 18 Wins
11.—E. des Voeux	80 + 31 = 111 = 18 Wins

J. B. Ross wins the Cup as he had the best score over second round.
G. C. Worrall wins prize for best morning round.
C. C. Stark wins prize for best afternoon round.

BOGEY POOL—OLD COURSE

A. T. Lay (6) 3 up wins.
H. Laffond (14) 2 up second.
C. W. F. Booker (6) 2 up third.
Five players tied for second and third prizes and the result was decided by lot.

Other scores were:—
W. A. Stewart (11) H. H. Mundy (12) H. H. Pethick (14)
5 up; A. E. Wood (17) N. K. Littlejohn (13) L. R. Andrews
(1) 1 up; 122 entries.

MEDAL ROUND OLD COURSE

G. E. Divett 90-13=78. Wins 19 entries.

NEW COURSE—BOGEY POOL

L. C. Grover (14) 2 up. Wins
Other scores:—T. A. Pearce (scratch) 1 up, and J. B. Mackie
(4) L. R. Andrews (1) J. W. King (18) all square. 33 Entries.

MIXED BOGEY (NEW COURSE)

Mr. and Mrs. Laffond (14 and 22) 3 up. Win 12 entries

HOME GOLF

LARGE HOLE ON TRIAL

CONDEMNED BY MOST PLAYERS

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, March 29.—As an amusing and an interesting experiment, but nothing more, the open tournament at the Chertsey Golf Club in which a 6 in. hole was used instead of the regulation size of 4 in., may be regarded as a success. The novelty of putting into a cavity which, by comparison with the hole of standard dimensions, looked like a well, and created the impression—quite a false one, I may add—that no putt of reasonable length could be missed, the event attracted so many players.

I saw no evidence that either the players or the spectators were thrilled at the sight of the ball disappearing into the hole like a scared rabbit; on the contrary, after the freshness of the thing had worn off, it was rather boring, a feeling accentuated by the knowledge that it was all unreal. My own conviction is that simplified putting, instead of adding to the excitement of the game, will tend to produce a deadly monotony, a condition calculated to kill any sport. Neither am I satisfied that a larger hole would be to the advantage of the expert.

Sarazen's View.

Sarazen's view is that with the hole of standard size the expert, and the average player, each gets down in two putts, though the former is only five yards away from the pin, and the latter ten yards. With the bigger hole the average man would still take his two putts, but the expert "would knock his ball in every time." I make leave to disagree with Sarazen.

At Chertsey four experts—Allis, Twine, Ray, and Hard—played a match, and they certainly did not hang the ball in every time. In fact, four of seven putts, in the course of the round each missed a putt of six feet and under, and, as Hard truly observed, "You look an awful fool if you miss a putt of a yard." The impression I gathered from watching these four professionals, and, indeed, every class of amateur, was that, unless the player got within six or seven feet of the flag with his second shot he was scarcely any better off than the man who, constantly missing the green with his approach, chipped on and holed the putt. Of the four professionals only Twine agreed with Sarazen that the larger hole assisted the better player and made the game more interesting.

"It Is a Farce."

The other three stated emphatically that the bigger hole ruined the game because of the elimination of many of the finer points. Allis and Twine played the older men and beat them 3 and 1, the respective scores being Allis, 69 (27 putts); Hard, 69 (30 putts); Twine, 70 (30 putts); Ray, 73 (30 putts). The decisive point of the match came at the long fifth (545 yards), where Twine hit two enormous wooden trees, a mashie from the rough four yards past the pin, and then

rammed in the putt for a 4. This made the side three up, Allis having holed a putt at the first hole for 3, and Twine winning the fourth, a simple hole of 339 yards, in 4.

For the Henly trophy the best net score was a 68, returned by Dr. Hedley Leeke, 3 handicap, at Coumbe Hill, who had 30 putts during the round, twelve of them in the first nine holes. As the scratch score of Chertsey is 75, Leeke's 74 gross was an excellent achievement. He was firmly of opinion that the larger hole played into the hands of the handicap man because the short putt was robbed of all its terrors.

Off of the plus and scratch players, the best score was accomplished by E. R. Tipler (plus 2), with 68. C. K. Cotton, plus 1 at Stoke Poges, who has gone round Chertsey taking only 27 putts, required 29 with the larger hole, and finished in 75. C. J. Anderson, plus 1 at Northwood, the Middlesex champion, took as many as 22 putts, because, as he explained, the larger hole engendered carelessness. E. R. Myer, plus 1 at Fulwell, tore up his card. Generally a very good putter, he found the hole "too ridiculously large." Leeke's score remained unbeaten yesterday. G. C. Evans, a member of the local club, returned a card of 74 less 7-67, and Max Goldberg (Addington Palace) secured third place with a score of 88 less 17-69. Tipler won the prize for the best scratch score (69). T. Vezey Strong (Chertsey) (11) took the award for the best outward half score of 34, and the prize for the best second nine holes went to R. Heath (Northwood) (14) with a net 34.

RANELAGH BEAT COMMONS

The Duke of York was in good form for the Ranelagh in their match against the House of Commons at Ranelagh on Saturday. In his single against Lord Castlestewart he won by 7 and 5, and, completing the round, had a score of 72.

The Duke, who was hitting a long ball from the tee, obtained a 2 at the short 6th, and he holed a long putt for a 3 at the 10th. In the afternoon he partnered Col. R. H. Brand, and the pair defeated Lord Castlestewart and Major C. F. Entwistle by 6 and 4. The Duke again played well, especially over the last 9 holes. At the 15th he sank a putt of 13ft. for a fine 3. Ranelagh won the match by 20 points to 3, winning the singles by 14 to 6 and the foursomes by 6 to 3.

COMBINED VARSITIES BEAT PRINCE'S

Members of the Oxford and Cambridge golf teams joined forces on Saturday and beat Prince's at Sandwick in a 24-side foursomes match by 181 points to 81, winning the morning game by 10 and the afternoon by 31-21. The match, which was a prelude to this week's Inter-Varsity match, was decided under handicap. The rival Blues were not in a position to learn each other's secrets on the eve of the University match, as there was no fixture of an Oxford man being paired with a Cambridge player. E. H. Moss, the Oxford captain, (Continued at foot of next column)

MILITARY SPORTS

Athletic Meeting of Hongkong Area

FINALS TO-DAY

The first day's events of the Hong Kong Area Athletic Meeting which took place yesterday at Soekunpo gave promise of some excellent sport this afternoon. Five events were concluded yesterday and the South Wales Borderers are now leading in points with the Royal Artillery a good second.

One of the most interesting items yesterday was the three mile team race in which the team of the Hong Kong Singapore Brigade R.A. finished first although a member of the Lincoln Regiment was the first to break the tape. The race was very keenly contested over the whole of the three miles and the result was open up to the very last stride.

In the high jump event Lt. Cresswell of the South Wales Borderers cleared five feet six inches.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—
2 Miles Relay: Lincoln.
High Jump: S.W.B.
Putting the Shot: S.W.B.
Half Mile Relay: S.W.B.
Three Miles Team Race: H.K.S. B.R.A.

LAWN BOWLS

OPENING LEAGUE FIXTURE

The lawn bowls league fixtures for the first two weeks of the season are:—

April 29.

Junior Division.

Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C.
Kowloon B.G.C. v. Yacht Club.
Club de Recreo v. Police.
Indian R.C. v. Hong Kong Electric.

May 6.

Senior Division.

Kowloon B.G.C. v. Civil Service.
Craigengower v. Police.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon Docks.
Taikoo R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

Junior Division.

Civil Service v. Craigengower.
Hong Kong Electric v. Yacht Club.
Indian R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreo.

May 13.

Senior Division.

Civil Service v. Kowloon Docks.
Club de Recreo v. Craigengower.
Kowloon C.C. v. Police.
Kowloon B.G.C. v. Taikoo.

Junior Division.

Craigengower v. Club de Recreo.
Hong Kong Electric v. Civil Service.
Indian R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Police v. Kowloon B.G.C.

LOCAL FOOTBALL

ADDITIONAL FIXTURE

We have been informed that the following additional matches in the Hong Kong League are arranged:

Saturday, April 22.

Division II.

Royal Navy v. Kowloon F.C., 3.00 p.m., Kowloon F.C. ground.
South China v. Hong Kong Club, 3.00 p.m., Caroline Hill.

Division III.

Signals v. University, 3.00 p.m., Soekunpo.
R.A.F. v. R.A.S.C., 3.00 p.m., Chatham Road.
R.E. v. Lincoln, 4.30 p.m., Chatham Road.

Sunday, April 23.

Division III.

South China v. St. Joseph's, 3.00 p.m., H.K.F.C. ground.
S.W.B. v. Radio S.C., 4.30 p.m., Soekunpo.
R.A.F. v. Taikoo, 4.30 p.m., Recreo ground.

and G. H. Micklem, were beaten in the top match during the morning, by Brig-Gen. Critchley and Lionel Munn, who played sterling golf throughout and had a score of two under 4's. In the afternoon Munn partnered C. Middleton, and the pair produced excellent golf, beating R. N. le Oron and G. H. Micklem by 2 and 2 strokes with a lead of four holes. Le Oron and Bagnall also, lost to K. T. Thompson, the Cambridge captain, and G. H. A. Jamieson, who won by two holes after having been level with two to play. Later in the day Thompson and Jamieson had a great struggle with Critchley and Munn before the latter couple gained the victory by one hole.

HOME RACING

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

(THROUGH RACER'S AGENCY.)

London, Apr. 19.

GORDON RICHARDS, champion English jockey for the past two years, will take out Colorado Kid in the City and Suburban Handicap over one mile and two furlongs at Epsom this afternoon.

Cloheen, last year's winner is a probable starter, while Totals, winner of last year's Royal Hunt Club will be sent to the post with Bob Caralake in the saddle. Steve Donoghue has again given this race a miss. Owing to the inability of the owner to secure the services of a suitable jockey it is not likely that Goldennis will start.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys:—
Dastur (Beady).
Totals (Caralake).
Inglesant (Pat Beasley).
Great Scot (Collins).
Pommene (Perryman).
Colorado Kid (Gordon Richards).
Wild Son (Nicol).
Epique (Scott).
Barrage (W. Rickaby).
Sandfield (Smith).
Flange (Rowley).
Leicester Lane (Evans).
The Cheerful Abbot (Clifford Richards).

Surprise Finish.

The race ended surprisingly in a win for Great Scot (20/1). Pommene (10/1) was second, a length behind while Colorado Kid (11/2) had to be content with third place, being three lengths behind the second pony.

There were thirteen starters for the race.

U.S. BASEBALL

DAVIS HITS HOME RUN FOR NEW YORK

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, Apr. 18.

A HOME run by G. Davis helped New York to beat Philadelphia in the National League to-day, while Chicago accounted for Pittsburgh who scored a circuit hit through Suhr.

The Yankees repeated their success over the Phillies in the American League winning by the odd run in three, while Boston hit up six runs against Washington, who only made four.

Two games were postponed through rain and the results were:

National League.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	10	0
New York	3	4	0
Chicago	3	7	0
Pittsburg	1	7	2

The following games were postponed owing to rain: Brooklyn v. Boston and St. Louis v. Cincinnati.

American League.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	9	1
Boston	6	10	1
St. Louis	1	6	1
Cleveland	0	5	2
New York	2	3	1
Philadelphia	1	3	0

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS

WEEK ENDING APRIL 8

Plague.

	Cases.	Deaths
Batavia	4	4
Bombay	2	3
Bangkok	1	—
Phnom Penh	1	1

Cholera.

	Cases.	Deaths
Calcutta	136	76
Chattagong	3	1
Phnom Penh	1	1

Small-pox.

	Cases.	Deaths
Alexandria	12	3
Port Said	14	3
Bombay	159	24
Calcutta	295	24
Cochin	2	—
Karachi	24	29
Madras	159	29
Nagapattam	1	—
Rangoon	7	—
Tatcorin	1	—
Vizagapatam	1	—
Colombo	5	1
Tourane	5	1
Macao	3	2
Canton	13	—
Swatow	6	4
Shanghai	9	4
Osaka	3	—

A Ramble On The Island
SCENERY & POINTS OF INTEREST

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Sunday, Feb. 26, 1933.

A cold, foggy day, with slight drizzle and wind, but our party of 6 was not deterred from making the planned outing—an excursion on the island. Our 7 seater Willys Knight first travelled through Wan-chai, which is an essentially a Chinese thoroughfare, with shops selling every commodity, from old nails and tins to sharks fins and petrol. In a short while we turned into the wide reclamation road, which, in the short space of two years, is well built over with Chinese houses, flats and shops. We passed the Polo ground on our right, and the Yacht Club on our left, the Taikoo Sugar Refinery and Dockyard with its small village of houses for the employees, and then on towards Lyemooon Pass, the narrow entrance to Hong Kong's beautiful harbour. The Chinese have erected along this road on the water front their various club sheds for bathing. It is a popular pastime during the summer months, and makes a colourful and gay scene. This road brought us to the end of the main thoroughfare, and we mounted at a fork to the right, leaving all village life behind us.

Peak Fog's Humble Brother.
As we mounted we were once more enveloped in the fog and drizzle whose existence we had forgotten after leaving the Peak. In fact the fog got very dense; we met cars with their headlights on, and we were obliged to travel quite slowly, and continually to blow the horn. We occasionally got a small glimpse of valley, ravine, rock bound coast or sandy beach below us, but only momentarily. We came at last to the Shek-O Road where we found the fog very heavy. This road is well kept with young trees planted at intervals. One wonders if they will ever grow, as they are exposed to strong wind at times. The road winds in and out, and we at last came to the hair pin turn known as Windy Gap, which goes down to the left to Shek-O, with its charming bungalows, a 9-hole golf course, Big Wave Bay and a smooth sea beach, where there is a small fishing village. We went straight on and found a gravel road wide enough for our car, with wide places at intervals, a short mile brought us to the end of this road, where we left the car and commenced a very delightful walk. The path was wide enough for two to walk abreast. We had descended sufficiently to be out of the fog.

Boulders.
There was a bracing breeze and a very fine mist; which made our clothes damp but was cool and invigorating. We came to what resembled a still avalanche of granite boulders instead of snow—the finest in size we have seen anywhere in the Colony. They lay in great confusion both above and below the path. Many hundreds of feet below us was the sea, so clear that we could see the rocks beneath it. It was fairly rough, and there were a few junks trying to round Cape D'Agular, the most southeasterly point of the island. We got some fine views of pebbly and rocky caves far below us. Although the Stanley peninsula was on the other side of the bay, we were unable to see it owing to the mist. When we turned a corner and began to descend, we were disappointed in not seeing one of the loveliest of views, that of Waglan Light-house on its rocky island, which on a fine day, bursts upon one, as the road winds, suddenly. From its direction we heard a fog horn at regular intervals, either from it or from ships at sea. The Government Wireless Station with its four tall masts soon loomed in sight; we cut down past it and still following a good path found ourselves on the edge of a crater-like dug-out, we went down into it and came to the edge of a whangis in the rock through which we could see the raging surf beyond; if came tumbling, splashing and dashing through. Behind us was a crane with a life boat in readiness for emergency.

Village and Its Dogs.

In front was the great cave, it is a long, low arch of rock open at either end. There were pools in the hollows of the rocks, but we saw no fish or crabs in them. After lunch in the cave and climbing out the big rocks, we then turned for home, passing the now disused D'Agular Lighthouse, from where on a fine day is a magnificent view. Beyond the wireless station, we came to a path which went down to the sea, and came to a small clearing with a dozen

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MILLINGTON, LIMITED

AS from 31st March, 1933, Mr. L. W. Bush is no longer in any way connected with the above firm and the entire management of the Company's affairs in South China is vested in the undersigned.

Millington Limited
by their Attorney,
W. C. CLARK.

[720]

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

AS from the 16th inst. we have removed our Office from St. George's Building to 84, Des Voeux Road Central, viz. The National & Commercial Savings Bank Building, at the corner of Ice House Street and Des Voeux Road, entrance in Ice House Street.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

[712]

NOTICE.

WE have to-day removed our Office to the National Bank Building, 84, Des Voeux Road, Central (Entrance Ice House Street), First Floor.

TSO & HODGSON.

Hong Kong, 18th April, 1933.

[719]

TO LET

WATERWORKS Bungalow, Shaukiwan. Accommodation: three rooms, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. For particulars apply to Director of Public Works, Lower Albert Road.

[718]

RIGHT TO DETAIN IN CUSTODY

The Besa Case Again

Joseph Evangelista Besa, a young Filipino, whose conviction on a charge of false pretences was recently quashed by the Criminal Court of Appeal, was brought before Mr. Schofield at Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of an alleged robbery in Manila.

Chief Detective Shannon, in asking for a week's remand told his Worship that the documents in the case were not ready.

Besa protested against being detained in Victoria Gaol for the past 90 days, and contended he had a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to the Superintendent of Prisons. He asked his Worship to give him a chance to make application for the writ. But he had no lawyers and had no means to engage any.

Besa then asked Inspector Shannon why there had been a delay in receipt of the papers, and the latter replied that the Philippine Islands Government was not formally notified. The Police were informed that Besa had been arrested and would probably be convicted of the local charges against him. They were notified on March 28.

There was other correspondence in the nature of enquiries into Besa's history. The first letter was written on January 10 this year.

Spite Alleged.

Besa said that if the American Government wanted him they would apply to the American Consul here. He was tried at the Supreme Court and was convicted. On his conviction being quashed, Mr. Fraser, for the Crown, he said, laid before his Lordship that he (Besa) was wanted in Manila for robbery. There was just enough time then for the local Police to notify the Philippine Government. This he contended, was spite on the part of Mr. Kennedy, complainant in the first three counts on which he was discharged. Besa went on to say he was the first man to have his conviction quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

His Worship—in my opinion, it is entirely the fault of the Manila Government that there has been a delay in the papers. They knew of your arrest in January.

Besa contended that the Police had no right to lay hands on a suspect fugitive offender without legal papers. In that case, he could be detained for six weeks, even for six months, before he was extradited.

Besa continued—I have a right to apply for habeas corpus, your Worship.

The Magistrate—You can consult your lawyers.

Besa—But I have no means to engage a lawyer.

If the American Government wants me they will write to the American Consul.

His Worship—Formally remanded for one week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BREWERS AND DISTILLERS, LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. Wong Cheng Shui Hing, duplicate Certificate for 20 shares in this Company numbered 98321 to 98340, or other Certificate in lieu thereof upon statement that the original Certificate No. 139 dated 9th May, 1931, has been lost or mislaid. And notice is hereby given that, if at the Expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above Certificate be not forth-coming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the Said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Company.

C. DE S. ROBERTSON,

Secretary.

Hongkong 8th April, 1933. [695]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on SATURDAY, 20th APRIL, 1933 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, the Club House, Happy Valley, the Hong Kong Club, the Sports Club, and the Stables, Village Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on THURSDAY, 20th APRIL, 1933.

By Order,

O. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

MACAO RACES

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 67

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1933

11

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**ACCUSATIONS
THROUGH "LOUD
SPEAKER"**

**COMPETITION BETWEEN
CHINESE SHOPS**

An interesting summons relating to alleged accusations made through a loud speaker was heard by Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistrate's Court yesterday when Leung Yat San, the master of a shop at 123, Queen's Road Central, was summoned for making accusations against two neighbouring shops of selling Japanese goods.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada, jun., appeared for the complainant, while the defendant was represented by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.

One of the complainants, in the box, alleged that defendant firm shouted through the instrument, the following words:—"There are three Leung Sum Kees in one row. The one in the centre is genuine. The two neighbouring ones are not genuine. The centre one is the genuine Leung Sum Kee of the double cross."

At this stage, Mr. Wynne Jones said the public must be defended against noise and suggested that the loud speakers be removed from the three shops.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall Brutton, witness admitted he had installed a loud speaker in each of

(Continued at foot of next column)

**SMALL-POX CASE IN
MARKET**

STALL-HOLDER SUMMONED

For failing to notify the authorities of a case of small-pox, the master of a stall at Mongkok Market was summoned before Mr. Butters at Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Inspector Knight, of the Sanitary Department, said that while visiting the Market he noticed a foki in No. 4 stall who appeared to be suffering from small-pox. He at once rang up Dr. J. M. Gray, who examined the foki and confirmed his suspicions.

Defendant said his foki contracted small-pox in the country. He was under the impression that the man was all right again.

Dr. Gray stated that the man's feet were covered with crusts, which were still infectious.

The case was adjourned for a week.

the two neighbouring shops, so that the noise would drown the other.

His Worship suggested the parties come to an agreement whereby the loud speakers be withdrawn.

Mr. Hall Brutton: I agree, your Worship. There is a terrific din there.

His Worship adjourned the hearing for one week.

Kowloon Supplement

HONG KONG, APRIL 20, 1933.

IS IT PROGRESS?

Is Kowloon progressing, or are the signs one sees those of a purely superficial and temporary character? The answer is that in some ways, at least, Kowloon is undoubtedly making progress. For instance, great blocks of flats, both foreign style and Chinese, are rising one after the other. Yet, in spite of this activity in the building trade, the place remains depressing. It is not empty, but it appears to be so. The streets are mostly wide, but the crowds one would expect to meet are not there. After the arrival of each ferry a swarm of buses dashes away, mostly empty, except during the rush hours. The streets and pavements are neglected as though the Peak dwellers on the staff of the P.W.D. had little time to consider a place so remote as Kowloon and deemed not to bother their heads whether the Mainland residents walked in cleanly comfort on concrete pavements or waded in red mud. In some streets there are footpaths on one side of the street only, in others none. Formerly it was possible to cross the Railway line and stroll along the sea front; to-day one can walk from Hong Kong Wharf to the bridge over the railway before one can find anything but a neglected, rusty fence and some padlocked gates. Near this fence are a few benches set in a wilderness of uncut grass, some actually pushing its way through the slats of the seats, instead of which trim lawns and flower-beds might alleviate the monotony of the scene.

Like most towns and cities in the world, the trend of development is Westwards, towards Lai-chikok and Castle Peak, and that is the direction in which land values have risen. The sale of land, in consequence, has very materially helped the revenue of the Colony; in fact, Kowloon has been the goose that lays the golden egg and unless the Government reciprocates by nursing that goose, it will die a natural death. What we mean is that money in the form of land sales, Crown rents, rates and taxes in Kowloon has been diverted in unfair ratio to the needs of Hong Kong, and Kowloon has been left to wallow in its own puddles.

When and if the bus services come under unified control it may be possible to catch a bus every two or three minutes instead of, as is now the case, there being a convoy of buses all starting at the same time and all converging on one spot, the Star Ferry. Meanwhile, whoever is responsible for inspecting the buses periodically might turn their attention to their interior cleanliness on some of the routes in which it is impossible to travel without one's clothes being soiled by the filthiness of the seats.

The above constitute a few only of the grouses which the average resident in Kowloon feels justified in making on occasion, and it is questionable whether a district in which there is so much neglect and imperfection can be said to be making progress. The fact that buildings are being erected all over the Mainland does not in itself mean that the place is any better off, though it should suggest to the Government that Kowloon is a large and ever-growing town which deserves better facilities than it is getting now. There is no doubt that it would take vast sums of money to remedy all the wrongs to which we have from time to time drawn the attention of our readers, and it would be unreasonable to expect everything to be put right at once. The residents of Kowloon, however, pay their share of rates and taxes and they have a right to demand that certain essential services, such as that of education and the provision of adequate accommodation for the pupils of Government schools, should receive prompt attention than they have in the past. There are many municipal reforms possible in Kowloon, none of which need cost the authorities more than a small percentage of the revenue derived from the Mainland.

**When The Volunteers Stormed
Kowloon City**

**CUSTOMS OFFICIALS WHO CARRIED
THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS**

"On the Kowloon and Macao frontiers women would carry opium slung in bags in plain view of the Customs guards, while armed bandits occupied vantage points on the various hill-tops until the women had got safely away with the contraband." is another of the amazing allegations made by Mr. L. C. Arlington, an ex-official of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in his book of reminiscences, "Through the Dragon's Eyes." He continues: "A Customs officer in the Kowloon territory in those days—and probably even yet—risked his life at all hours of the day or night while on preventive duty. Things eventually got so dangerous on the Kowloon-China boundary that the Customs officers were afraid to carry or be escorted by lights during the night vigils, since they were often fired at by pirates or smugglers covering their confederates running contraband."

In 1898, when the general scramble for Chinese territory began, the Hong Kong Government, not being satisfied with a large slice of Kowloon, decided to take the rest of it including what was known as the old Kowloon City. So one dark night the Hong Kong Volunteers crossed the Harbour, and, scaling the walls of the City of Kowloon, took possession of it. The Viceroy at Canton demanded the departure of the British forces, but his demands fell on deaf ears, since the British were in the right according to the Kowloon Extension and Wei-Hai-Wei Agreements which had then just been signed. Peking had probably kept the Canton Viceroy in ignorance of the new Agreement till the last moment for fear of an uprising on the part of the Cantonese; and, indeed, there were several tussles between the Hong Kong Police and the local Chinese before the British succeeded in fully establishing themselves in their newly acquired territory.

One of the reasons why the Hong Kong Government wanted the Kowloon Extension was to get Mira Bay and Deep Bay for proper defence and protection. There was also an even more significant reason for the Extension; gambling was so prevalent on the Kowloon side that much of the wealth of the Colony filtered slowly but surely

into Chinese pockets. All night long steam launches and other boats plied back and forth crowded with passengers—Chinese and foreign—between the Colony and Kowloon. The best of cigars, wines, sandwiches and champagne were liberally served to those who cared for them. Thousands of dollars were won and lost—generally lost—by those who expected to make a fortune playing fan-tan or puchi. The Hong Kong Government had requested the Chinese Authorities times out of number to have those gambling dens closed, but without result—since the Chinese officials were getting their share of the profits, of at least so much for each table operating. I discovered this in a curious way while at Changchow. The Viceroy sent down proclamations prohibiting gambling on the islands and instructing that all gambling establishments were to be closed forthwith. A copy was sent to me to be posted up, I further being instructed to invite the local officials to come to the Customs House and—after showing them the proclamation—to inform them that I had received orders thereafter to report any gambling going on. They said that they would abide by the instruction, but gambling proceeded as before. I was then instructed by the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. H. M. Miller), to whom I had reported the matter; that I was to seize and close any establishment found breaking the Viceroy's orders. I had already closed one shop, and was about to seize another, when the local official came to me and offered me \$1,000 a month "to wink the other eye." Said this official: "You know that nearly all the officials hereabouts, numbering some fifty, have a share in the gambling profits. The gamblers have to pay \$50 per table each a day, and, as there are only twenty-five tables running, we ought to get about \$25 for our share, but we don't, because the higher officials get by far the largest percentage. My share is only \$10 a day, and I am the highest official here on the island, so you see many of the lower officials get very little! Naturally, I refused to accept the bribe, or to allow them to continue gambling."

(To be Continued)

MAJOR L. CASSEL

**FORMER GENERAL STAFF
OFFICER IN HOSPITAL**

The friends of Major Lewis Cassel, O.B.E., formerly of Claremont Hotel, Kowloon, will learn with regret that he was removed to Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from what is believed to be an abscess of the knee, in which he was wounded in 1898 during one of the native wars in Africa. Though not generally known to the present generation, it is of interest to recall the circumstances in which Major Cassel was wounded. In his despatch to the High Commissioner of South Africa, the late General Anderson said: "He formed one of a party of thirteen men who volunteered to rescue some women and children who were surrounded by a swarm of hostile natives. On the return journey, the driver of the armoured coach containing the rescued party having been killed, Louis Cassel, though grievously wounded in the knee by a 'pot leg' (leg of a cauldron used by the

natives as shot for their old muzzle-loaders) fired at close range, managed to drag himself to the box seat of the coach and drove them, most of the time under heavy cross-fire, to safety. Though all the Volunteers were recommended for the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry under fire, only the leader of the patrol received it, as the others, not being 'Members of Her Majesty's Armed Forces,' were ineligible for this decoration."

Throughout the Great War, as is well-known, Major Cassel was General Staff Officer and Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the China Command for which services he was decorated with the Order of the British Empire, Military Division. He is now proprietor of "The Critic."

For returning to the Colony after having been banished for ten years, two Chinese were sentenced to ten months and one years' hard labour respectively by Mr. Butters at Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday.

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Liverpool Review Of The World Markets

COTTON: WHEAT AND SUGAR

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following market review dated, March 17, from A. J. Bustin & Co., Liverpool.

COTTON

The excitement and uncertainties of last week have given place to a much calmer atmosphere with the re-opening of many of the American banks and the resumption of dollar exchange dealings, but, though these began at practically the same level as the close ten days before, fluctuations since have been pretty wide and future developments are still very uncertain. For the moment America is technically off the gold standard, for the gold embargo continues and an exchange "dictator" has been appointed. But America still has ample gold reserves, and as the new currency has not been given a specific gold backing it involves no drain on the gold reserves. There is no apparent reason therefore why the new state of affairs should lead to a further depreciation of the dollar or to any serious inflation of prices in America. The New York Cotton Exchange reopened yesterday, and prices showed an advance of about sixty points. Liverpool responded, and went to a new high level for the present movement.

Meantime the flood of rumours of Farm Relief legislation still continues, but no details are yet available. Much more important is the proposed partial repeal of Prohibition and the rapid progress of the Economy Bill, both of which are directed to the balancing of the Budget.

In the meantime cotton trade statistics continue to appear in their normal course and the U.S. Consumption statistics for February were fairly satisfactory, for although the total of 442,000 bales is less than in January (471,202) and even less than February last year (451,259) this is largely a matter of the number of working days, and the daily rate of 20,300 bales shows a small improvement both on January and on February of last year. The increase, however, is distinctly less than normal. Unfortunately the statistics of production of cotton goods in America have been discontinued since the beginning of the year. They would have been very useful this month as a check on recent reports of the state of trade there.

The movement of the World's Monthly Carryover of American cotton is very satisfactory, the reduction on the month being well up to normal figures.

Trade reports from Manchester reflect the general uncertainty of conditions, both as to the rate of exchange and the price of cotton. A new proposal for organised short time, involving a complete stoppage for a week at Easter, is hardly expected to secure the necessary 80 per cent. support on the ballot. The Board of Trade figures for February show a slight improvement in yarns, which, however, are still well below last February's figures. Piece goods on the other hand, though a little lower than January, were much better than a year ago.

The Egyptian government ginners during February make a much less favourable comparison than recent months with last year, because at this stage last season the figures took an unusual upward turn. The details by varieties are not yet available, but the ginners of Sakel show a sharp decline. Egyptian prices, especially in Alexandria, continue to show marked irregularity.

Hedging of East African Cotton has been a feature.

WHEAT

The excitement which followed the closing down of Chicago only lasted a short while, as the U.S. had, for some time past, ceased to figure as an exporter in the international market and other international markets, such as Winnipeg and Liverpool, had no difficulty in acting on their own. Nevertheless, the re-opening of Chicago will not fail to have a great influence on prices, because Chicago, like other American Commodity markets, is a leading market and the rest of the world looks upon it as a guide for determining the trend of prices. At the re-opening yesterday, Chicago reached the temporary limit of 50, which had been established, and it became impossible for all buying orders to be executed.

President Roosevelt has been urged by the new U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, to regulate and supervise the Wheat market, as well as other Agricultural produce, and President Roosevelt is said to recognize the necessity for higher prices. Judging from the disastrous effect of governmental and political interference during the past few years, we would be tempted to construe any such interference as an ominous portent, as we believe in the dictum: "Let the Cabbler stick to his last." However, circumstances are now somewhat different. America needs a

leader to restore confidence, and confidence is the essential psychological element which will lead the way to prosperity. Therefore, as there are distinct signs of a spirit of confidence in U.S. since President Roosevelt has taken office, there is every hope that his plans will meet with success, all the more as President Roosevelt seems to be a most energetic man, whom one may venture already to describe as "the right man in the right place."

Prospects of the U.S. crop are still bad. Beneficial rains have fallen, but not in areas where they were most needed. Visible supplies in U.S.A. last week were 1,559,000 bushels smaller, as compared with the previous week at 140,913,000 bushels, which compares with 220,345,000 bushels a year ago.

Winnipeg has displayed an easier tendency during the past two or three days, being unfavourably influenced by heavy profit taking, the falling off of export enquiry, reports of better conditions over much of Europe and increased country offerings. The rumour, last Saturday, that Russia had bartered off against 32 million bushels of Canada wheat is still unconfirmed. If such a deal were to materialise, it would relieve Canada of a great deal of her surplus wheat, which she would otherwise find it difficult to get rid of. The demand for Canadian wheat is likely to remain fairly active, as Canada has more or less the monopoly for strong wheat, and stocks in importing countries are low.

There seems to be a concerted effort by leading men in Canada and Australia to reduce the acreage, and it is most probable too that Argentina will be willing to co-operate in any scheme to raise prices.

Shipments from Australia and Argentina have again been large, but the Orient is still as good a customer as ever for Australian wheat.

To conclude, we can only say that we cannot help but feel that the bullish features of the wheat situation will gradually be eliminated all round. It is quite likely that there may be a slight reaction in Chicago when the Farm Board starts unloading its "futures" holdings, but there is a distinct moderate inflationary movement, and we still think that wheat is a very desirable commodity.

SUGAR

During the past week, and while the New York market was closed, the fluctuations in the London market amounted to about 4d. per cwt., the feeling being that it was preferable to await developments, and the opening of the New York markets. The resumption of dealings in dollar exchange provided little indication of a change in sugar prices, and the opening of the New York Sugar Exchange was considered disappointing with prices showing only 5 to 2 points advance, although the close was strong at a rise of 10 to 8 points. The London market, on the Thursday morning, opened with business doing in Aug. at 6/11d., 6/12d., 6/24d., and 6/25d. Provided the dollar keeps at the present rate of about 3.45, the trend of sugar prices will depend on whether the new currency methods will cause inflation in America. The immediate outlook is obscure, and opinions are divided as to whether the activity of the spot trade in America can be maintained, and American refiners are now bidding only 2.91, whereas business was done last week at 3.05.

The estimates for the Java crop of 1934 range from 480,000 to 500,000 tons, compared with this year's estimated output of 1,350,000 tons. Java stocks on February 1 were estimated at 2,774,000 tons, but with the prospective short crop in 1934, the statistical position in Java during the next eighteen months will considerably improve.

"THE PIONEER"

MR. DESMOND YOUNG APPOINTED EDITOR

The proprietors of the "Pioneer," which has recently been reconstructed with influential support from ruling Princes and from British and Indian commercial interests, announce the appointment as editor of Mr. Desmond Young, formerly editor of the "Natal Witness" and for some years on the editorial staff of the "Cape Times."

Mr. Young is the son of the late Commander Sir Frederick Young and, after leaving Oxford, served in France with the 60th Rifles. He is the author of "Ship Ashore," which was very favourably reviewed at the end of last year.

The "Pioneer," as is well known, is published at Allahabad, was started in 1886, and has had a long succession of brilliant men on its staff, including the late Mr. G. M. Chesney, the late Sir Maitland Park, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. Ian Colvin.

PEAK ROBBERIES

House-Boy Heavily
Sentenced

Charges of stealing a Mah Jongg set from Mrs. Strahan, wife of Dr. S. S. Strahan of 308, The Peak, and a cigarette case and lighter, the property of Mr. A. C. Beck, the well-known cricketer, were preferred against a house-boy at Central Magistracy yesterday.

Sub-Inspector Sheppard, who prosecuted, said that Mrs. Strahan went home last October. When she left, the mah jongg set was in the drawing room. On her return, after March 4, she found the 138 pieces missing, although the box remained.

While she was away, Mr. A. C. Beck and three other Europeans used the premises as bachelors' quarters, and defendant was Mr. Beck's boy. He was dismissed from the service owing to laziness and incompetency, and three days ago returned to the house to look for a job. In the meantime Mr. Beck discovered that his cigarette case and lighter were missing, and suspicion fell on the accused. When accused returned to look for a job he was arrested. On him was found a pawn ticket with which he had redeemed the Mah Jongg set, while the cigarette case and lighter were found in his possession.

The defendant pleaded guilty but asked that a tentative view be taken of the case and a fine be imposed.

His Worship (Mr. Schofield), however, sentenced him to twelve weeks' imprisonment, remarking that it was a serious breach of trust.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY

WELCOME ON HIS RETURN
TO THE BENCH

Mr. Justice Avory, who was taken ill with influenza at the Law Courts on February 14, was able to return to the High Court on March 14, when he sat in the King's Bench Division with a special jury.

As soon as he had taken his seat, Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., offered good wishes on behalf of the Bar.

"If your Lordship will allow me before we begin business to-day," remarked Mr. Birkett, "I should like to say, for myself and my learned friends—and I am satisfied, for all the Bar—with what unfeigned pleasure we see your Lordship back here to-day. We heard with the deepest regret of your Lordship's illness."

Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C.—"May I be allowed to join in that expression?"

"I am deeply touched, Mr. Birkett," replied Mr. Justice Avory, "by this expression of good will on the part of the Bar towards me. I have, indeed, been much touched by the many expressions of sympathy I have received during my enforced absence."

That was the end of the felicitation, for, in the next breath, Mr. Justice Avory became once again the business-like Judge. "We will waste no more time now," he observed.

The Court then proceeded to hear a claim for damages arising out of a motor-car accident.

KORAN WRITTEN ON A ROBE

HOLY GARMENT RESTORED
TO INDIA FROM ENGLAND

Allahabad, Lord Lothian, former Under-Secretary for India, has earned the gratitude of numbers of Indian Muslims by arranging for the return to India of a holy robe on which is inscribed the whole of the Koran.

Little is known about the history of the robe, which was taken away from India at the time of the Mutiny. It has remained in England until now, in the hands of a well-known family.

Through Lord Lothian's intervention the owner has made a gift of it to the Muslim University of Aligarh, where the robe has been placed in a showcase, and is venerated by the faithful. Central News.

"This old Moslem robe was brought to England by a British officer, whose name cannot be disclosed, after the disturbances connected with the Mutiny."

"There is a belief that the robe was connected with the Summa Masjid Mosque in Delhi."

"At any rate," it remained in the hands of this officer's family until recently, when they felt that, in view of the present tendency of events in India, it should, if possible, be sent back to those to whom it belonged.

Presented by Governor.

It was difficult to establish to whom it ought to be returned, and so after discussion it was sent to be presented by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, to the National Muslim University at Aligarh. I had the pleasure of acting as intermediary.

"The robe is made of linen, and is apparently very old. I cannot vouch that the whole of the Koran is inscribed upon it, but that seems a probable story."

"There is a great amount of most minute writing on the robe in characters which looked like Persian or Urdu."

Mr. H. M. V. Orloff who has been managing the Alor Star branch of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., is going to Ipoh on transfer.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "ASTA"

having arrived (from Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Genoa), Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns at Heng Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 31st April, 1933, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Aase on the 20th April, 1933, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter within ten days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th April, 1933. [732]

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THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA & AUSTRALIA LINE

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

THE Motorship "TOURCOING"

having arrived from Norway via ports on the 14th instant, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the non-hazardous, hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godown where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aase. No claims will be admitted unless notified and/or application for survey made in writing within seven days after landing of the goods or in any case before the goods are taken delivery of.

Claims will not be recoverable unless complete accounts are sent in within fourteen days of final discharge of vessel.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by: THORESEN & Co., Ltd.

Agents, Hongkong, 19th April, 1933. [731]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Motor Vessel "ASTA"

having arrived from Hamburg and Ports of call Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, and carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the Thursday, 27th April, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 26th April, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All Claims must reach us before the Thursday, 11th May, 1933, or they will not be recognised.

No Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 20th April, 1933. [732]

LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,
Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE	SAILINGS TO EUROPE	DESTINATION
NORTH CHINA & JAPAN		
— (NDL) M.S. "SAALE"	23rd Apr.	M'Isle, A'dam, R'dam, H'burg, B'men.
— (HAL) M.S. "RAMSES"	24th Apr.	Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
— (HAL) M.S. "DUISBURG"	3rd May	Genoa, Barcelona, R'dam, H'burg.
— (NDL) S.S. "DESSAU"	5th May	Genoa, Marseilles, Oran, Havre, Dunkirk.
— (NDL) M.S. "FULDA"	8th May	Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen.
20th Apr. — (HAL) M.S. "RUHE"	11th May	G'oa, O'blanca, B'lona, L'bon, R'dam, H'burg, B'men.
— (NDL) M.S. "TRAVI"	19th May	Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
30th Apr. — (HAL) M.S. "SAUERLAND"	28th May	Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen.

NDL Hongkong/South Sea Islands service: S.S. "FRIDEBUN" 12th May, 1933 to MADAG, RABAU, and ports

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MONEY AND MARKETS

INFLATION--ITS "PRO"-S AND "CON"-S

SET OUT BY ASIA LANDS, LIMITED

Inflation of currency may be brought about by one or more of several methods:

1. Issue of irredeemable paper money. Any nation on the gold standard promises to redeem each unit of paper currency by an amount of gold fixed by law. In order to do this, the Treasury, or the banks of issue, are compelled to retain fixed amounts of gold in reserve. If currency is printed which is not redeemable, it is ordinarily called inflated currency.

2. Debasement of Standard of Currency.

(a) By reducing the gold content. (b) by introducing bimetallicism—a process which involves monetization of silver as well as gold.

3. Going off the gold standard by suspending gold payments, which produces a situation similar to 1, i.e., the issue of irredeemable paper money.

4. An expansion of paper money. The second and fourth of the foregoing methods are being strenuously pressed by the protagonists of inflation in the United States at the present time.

It might be enlightening to consider what these methods are supposed to accomplish; how they can accomplish it; and what dangers they involve.

The Purpose of Inflation.

What is the Purpose of Inflation? The object of inflation is to put more money in circulation and raise prices. It is obvious that at present, people have not enough purchasing power to buy the goods that can be made. Thus, it is easy to conclude that, if the government should create and put into circulation, a substantial amount of new money, the people would have more to spend and prices would obviously begin to mount. It is also obvious that business and trade would benefit if prices started to rise. Prominent among the first uses to which new money would be put is the refinancing of existing farm mortgages at their face value, and making possible loans on farm properties, representing a high percentage of their appraised value.

How Could Inflated Currency be put into Circulation? Any new kind of legal currency would have to be issued and spent by the government itself in order to get into circulation. Whether or not by printing some billions of treasury money a proportionate lift in prices would occur is another question. In 1931 about a billion dollars were paid to veterans in bonus money without causing any real increase in business or any advance in prices.

There is now in circulation about \$45 of currency per capita of the population of the U.S.A. Each additional billion dollars of new currency brought into existence would amount to eight dollars of new money per person. But the increases needed to raise the general levels of prices are far greater than those made possible by printing new paper money, if the money is to continue to be redeemable by gold.

The danger of governmental spending of inflated currency, regardless of the amount of gold on which it is based, is that there is no theoretical end to the process until prices reach astronomical heights and money becomes actually worthless. This danger could be theoretically avoided by placing a limit on the amount of new currency or by the spending program itself. But in practice it is difficult to adhere to such a limit when the time comes. The government, for instance, finds it difficult to collect enough in taxes to meet its obligations when prices rise too rapidly. It is therefore tempted to print more money and thus a vicious circle comes into existence.

"Debasement."

Another method of inflation that is much discussed is that which would reduce the amount of gold in the dollar in the expectation that prices would rise in proportion as the gold content was reduced. One of the difficulties in carrying out such a project lies in the existence of the gold clause, i.e., the U.S.A. federal bonds, most of the estate and municipal bonds, and most of the corporate bonds are promises to pay in dollars equal to gold dollars of the present weight and fineness. The Supreme Court has rendered decisions declaring such gold payment contracts valid, irrespective of whether the money is on the gold standard or off it.

It is questionable whether debasement could solve the farm problem. Even if it is assumed that through reducing the gold content of the dollar by one-third, the price of corn, for instance, would rise from

20 cents to 30 cents per bushel, at the same time the prices of everything the farmer buys would increase proportionately. On the other hand, it is argued that halving the amount of gold in the dollar would raise the dollar price of all the country's raw materials. Wages do not fluctuate as does the value of commodities, therefore the cost of manufactured products would not be raised by the manufacturer and taxes paid by the employee, and therefore taxes, at least, would not be increased.

In foreign trade a change in the gold dollar might help. Foreign goods would cost more in dollars, so import to the U.S.A. would decline, and American goods would cost foreigners less in gold dollars, so exports would increase. This would be the case until, and if, foreign nations increased tariffs or further restricted import quotas to neutralize American competition with their own products.

As far as stocks are concerned, it is a self-evident fact that if the gold content of the dollar were reduced, prices of stocks in the new dollars would be higher than prices of stocks in the old dollars. This is axiomatic as, naturally, twice as many half-dollars as dollars are required to purchase a given article.

The tendency of the new dollar would be to rise, but not at all in proportion to the out in its gold weight nor is its rise a certainty. Since England abandoned the gold standard in 1931, the gold value of the pound has been decreased by about 31 per cent, and prices of commodities in England are at the levels of 1931. The process of adjustment of the price level to the new gold content would be a slow one. For a long time, people would receive the old incomes and owe the same debts.

Silver Inflation.

Silver Inflation. As pointed out by the experts who prepared the agenda for the coming World Economic Conference, the bimetallic standard, which presupposes a fixed relationship between the value of gold and that of silver, could be safely introduced only if the most important nations of the world agreed to such an increase. As the gold standard is the only international monetary standard which is at present likely to command universal acceptance, the idea of introducing bimetallicism must be regarded as impracticable. These experts rule out the use of silver, even in moderate amounts, as part of the reserves in central banks, saying that silver is unsuitable for such use, because there is no fixed price at which it would be received by other central banks in the settlement of balances on international accounts.

Credit Inflation: Expansion of credit occurs when business or individuals or governments borrow in increased amounts. The more they borrow, the more they spend. Expansion of credit is therefore one way to put purchasing power in circulation and increase prices. Those who believe in credit inflation point out that most business in America is done by credit and not by currency. The price collapse has been accompanied by a great shrinkage in the volume of bank credit and not by reduction in the amount of currency. The loss in bank deposits, which form the basis for bank credit, has amounted to about 15 millions dollars since 1929, or to some 28 per cent, while the volume of money in circulation has actually increased. Thus it might be argued that what is needed in order to lift prices is an expansion of bank credit.

Banking Policy and the Conclusion.

We see, however, that ever since the early part of 1932, the Federal Reserve Banks have adopted a policy calculated to stimulate expansion of credit. But this policy has resulted in almost no expansion in loans by the banks. The reason for this is the preference of banks for keeping a high degree of liquidity and the fact that business has no sound prospects on which to borrow safely. At any rate, this shows that lack of purchasing power does not arise from any lack of credit resources, but rather from the absence of confidence.

Conclusion: The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that efforts to revive domestic and foreign trade by currency or banking alone is based on a misunderstanding of the manner in which economic processes work. Though "pumping" more money into the economic system may provide temporary relief, what really counts is the regulation of production, the distribution of purchasing power, the regulation of the specific uses of credit and the establishment of international goodwill.

A WIFE'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Suit in Shanghai
Supreme Court

Shanghai, April 14.—The defence offering no evidence on their behalf, judgment went to the plaintiff by consent in H. M. Supreme Court in the action H. B. Joseph v. E. S. Joseph. Counsel were Mr. K. E. Newman for the plaintiff and Mr. F. G. Livingstone for the defendant.

Mr. Newman, opening the case, said that the plaintiff, who had lived here for over 17 years, had been employed for some time as manager of the Office Appliance Co. Ever since their marriage, the plaintiff had allowed his wife, the defendant in the action, an allowance which ranged from Tls 200 to Tls 350 a month. He then briefly went over the facts of the case with his lordship, Judge P. Grant Jones.

He then called Mr. Joseph who in answer to questions put by counsel, said that some time before his wife had won \$30,000 in a sweepstake. In June, 1931 he bought 150 C. P. R. shares for her at her request. She handed him a cheque for Tls. 5,300 for these shares, which he in turn handed over to Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, the brokers. This sum was for the margin.

Calls for More Margin.

In August the same year, the market sagged, and another margin was called for. She handed him a cheque for Tls. 1,500, which he in turn handed over to the brokers. This happened again in the early part of September, when she handed him another cheque for Tls. 1,325. She left soon after for Tsingtao, and another margin for G. \$450 was called for. He paid this in her absence, and informed her of this on her return. She said she had no ready money at the time, and as he had no need for money then, he did not worry about it. He had never intended it as a gift.

Shortly afterwards another margin of G. \$250 was called for, and she paid by a cheque, as she did in October when another margin, this time of G. \$500, was called for. On May 27 of the following year, there was a final demand for Tls. 1,000, which she paid. Shortly before this demand, he had bought for her another 50 shares of the same company. There was no margin to be paid on these shares, as there was a sufficient margin overpaid on the other 150 shares. These shares were later sold at a profit, and a balance of Tls. 600 was paid to defendant. The shares were then transferred to her name. He went to the brokers and bought 100 shares for himself, offering as margin the shares of Mr. Joseph, which they were at the moment holding. Mrs. Joseph went round to the brokers soon after and withdrew her shares, so Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz asked him to provide a margin on his shares. He then told his wife that she must either take her shares back or else let him have the G. \$450 back, as she knew he was at the end of his resources. She refused to do so. They had been staying in their son's flat, but he had been forced to leave it due to the attitude of his wife.

Wife's Decision.

Mr. Livingstone, after formally submitting that there was no case to answer, and that the sum of G. \$450 had been a gift, went on to cross-examine Mr. Joseph, who, in reply, said that his monthly salary in August of last year averaged \$900 a month, including commission on the company's business. In May he had made over Tls. 18,000 on the exchange, part of which had been invested in other shares, part of which he had lost in other transactions. His wife had given him money twice, as far as he could remember, a gift of Tls. 2,000 after she had won the sweepstake, and the Christmas box of Tls. 100, which she later got back in another form.

A dramatic turn was given the case when the hearing was resumed in the afternoon. Mr. Livingstone said that he had had an opportunity of discussing the matter with his client in the interval, and she had decided not to give any evidence. Mr. Newman then asked for judgment and costs (as arranged between him and his learned friend).

This was granted by His Lordship who in addition said: "I think, Mr. Livingstone, that your client has taken a very right and proper course."

Business was done early in the morning at 1/2.9/16 for near delivery. Later the market eased off and towards the close business was reported at 1/2.7/16 April. There were probable sellers at 1/2.7/16, buyers at 1/2.1/16 May.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ASIA LANDS, LTD., QUOTATIONS

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG.)

Tel. 25780—Gloucester Building, Room 306.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, April 18.
Dow Jones Averages: High—1932: Low: Apr. 17 Apr. 18 Change
30 Industrials 88.78 41.22 61.59 62.85 1.06 down
20 Railroads 41.30 13.23 26.70 26.12 .42 down
40 Utilities 38.11 16.53 20.75 20.99 .24 down
40 Bonds 63.20 63.78 74.41 74.16 .25 down

Asia Lands, Limited, has received the following report from their New York correspondents, E. A. Pierce & Co. The controlling market is influenced still by inflation talk, which is likely to continue to be the principal factor at present. Rails and utilities are disappointing, particularly rails. The wheat and silver markets have felt the influence of aggressive buying, apparently induced by continued inflation rumours, aided also by the strength of foreign currencies. Cotton: An active market, with minor profit-taking in evidence at the close.

Business Done: 1,430,000 shares.

1932	Low	High	Per. Sh.	LAST SALE	Apr. 17	Apr. 18
94 1/2	30 1/2	3.00	Air Reduction	556	556 1/2	
89 1/2	42 1/2	6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	501	501	
77 1/2	29 1/2	4.00	American Can	91 1/2	91 1/2	
37 1/2	5 1/2	—	American Smelting	19 1/2	20 1/2	
137 1/2	70 1/2	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	87	88	
89 1/2	44 1/2	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	61 1/2	63 1/2	
19 1/2	3 1/2	—	Anasconda Copper Mining	7 1/2	8 1/2	
161 1/2	28 1/2	2.00	Auburn	36	36 1/2	
43 1/2	18 1/2	1.60	Borden Company	23 1/2	23 1/2	
20 1/2	7 1/2	—	Canadian Pacific	8 1/2	8 1/2	
66 1/2	18 1/2	—	J. I. Case	47 1/2	48 1/2	
91 1/2	5 1/2	1.00	Chrysler Motors	11 1/2	12 1/2	
68 1/2	31 1/2	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	44	44 1/2	
57 1/2	23 1/2	3.00	Drugs, Inc.	33 1/2	36 1/2	
69 1/2	22 1/2	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	26 1/2	26 1/2	
87 1/2	33 1/2	3.00	Eastman Kodak	59	63	
48 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Electric Bond & Share	12 1/2	12 1/2	
26 1/2	8 1/2	0.40	General Electric	14 1/2	14 1/2	
40 1/2	19 1/2	2.00	General Foods	20 1/2	21 1/2	
24 1/2	7 1/2	1.00	General Motors	13 1/2	14 1/2	
24 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	Gillette Safety	12 1/2	12 1/2	
34 1/2	10 1/2	0.80	International Harvester	23 1/2	24 1/2	
108 1/2	68 1/2	7.00	" (Preferred)	92 1/2	91 1/2	
15 1/2	2 1/2	—	International Tel. & Tel.	68	68 1/2	
67 1/2	34 1/2	4.00	Liggett & Myers "B"	67	67 1/2	
37 1/2	9 1/2	1.00	Loew's Inc.	12	12 1/2	
16 1/2	3 1/2	—	Montgomery Ward	14 1/2	15 1/2	
40 1/2	20 1/2	2.80	National Biscuit	39 1/2	39 1/2	
37 1/2	16 1/2	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	21 1/2	22 1/2	
23 1/2	6 1/2	0.50	Pennsylvania Railway	10 1/2	10 1/2	
13 1/2	2 1/2	—	Radio Corp.	4 1/2	4 1/2	
37 1/2	9 1/2	—	Sears Roebuck	18 1/2	19 1/2	
37 1/2	18 1/2	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	26 1/2	27 1/2	
12 1/2	5 1/2	0.40	Socoy Vacuum Corp.	7 1/2	7 1/2	
30 1/2	15 1/2	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	23 1/2	25 1/2	
94 1/2	27 1/2	6.00	Union Pacific	63	64	
52 1/2	21 1/2	—	United States Steel	32 1/2	33 1/2	
43 1/2	15 1/2	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	27 1/2	28 1/2	

* Bid.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS.
REPORT

Messrs. Roza Bros. have forwarded us the following exchange market report for yesterday:

Silver prices dropped 1/16 yesterday for both deliveries, the quotations being 17.15/16 for Ready and 18 for Forward. Silver advances reported America as having bought. China sold. The tone at the close was firm. The American price was quoted at 30 for Spot. The market was strong.

The London/New York cross-rate was higher at 3.47.

New York/London was quoted at 3.51 1/2 Firm.

The Sterling market was steady but the Gold Dollar market was firm. Towards the close rates for both currencies declined slightly following Shanghai.

Sterling.

The market opened with sellers at 1/3 1/2, buyers bidding 1/3.15/16 leading to business at 1/3.15/16 for May delivery followed later by a small transaction at the same rate for April. The market closed with sellers at 1/3 1/2 April, 1/3.29/32 May and 1/3.15/16 June, buyers at 1/3.15/16 April/May and 1/3.31/32 June.

Gold Dollars.

The market opened with sellers at 23 for cash leading to business at 23 1/2 for June followed by transactions at 23 1/2 June and 23 1/2 May. Later 23 1/2 was also done for May delivery. The market closed with sellers at 23 1/2 April, 23.3/16 May and 23.5/16 June, buyers at 23 1/2 April/May and 23 1/2 June.

Yen.

Merchants were quoted at 108 1/2 for near delivery.

Shanghai Dollars.

Sellers around 109 1/2 for near delivery.

Shanghai.

Business was done early in the morning at 1/2.9/16 for near delivery. Later the market eased off and towards the close business was reported at 1/2.7/16 April. There were probable sellers at 1/2.7/16, buyers at 1/2.1/16 May.

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL
QUOTATIONS

Generally, prices remain steady to firm, but the volume of trading still continues to be from hand-to-mouth.

Sales.

Union Insurance, \$630.
Hotels, \$6.95/7.
Hong Kong Lands, \$74.
Ewo Cottons, Shanghai, \$16.
Hong Kong Trams, \$21.
China Lights (Old), \$12.
Electric, \$73 1/2/72.
Telephones, \$27.15.
Dairy Farms, \$27.

Buyers.

Hong Kong Banks, \$1,740.
Canton Insurance, \$1,360.
Douglases, \$32.
Benguet Consolidated, \$20.
Benguet Explorations, 33 cents.
Wharves, \$131.
Provident's (Old), \$3.90.
Provident's (New), \$1.30.
Hong Kong Lands, \$74.
H.K. Realties, \$7.
Chinese Estates, \$95.
Macao Electric, \$24.
Lane, Crawford, \$4.35.
Construction, \$15, 00 cents.
Govt. Loans, 6% Prem.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

RECORD OF A DIFFICULT
YEAR.

The report of the Directors of the above Company, held in London on the 21st March, states that after a series of unremunerative years of working, the Directors are glad to report that the operations of the Company at the 31st December, 1932, resulted in an underwriting profit.

In the 1932 account the net premiums amounted to £225,323 2s. 4d. and the claims paid to £44,080 10s. 10d. or 19.6 per cent, as compared with 17.8 per cent in 1931. Fire and General Account.—The premiums for the year, after deduction of reinsurance, amounted to £23,213 17s. 3d. The losses paid and outstanding to the 31st December amounted to £23,648 3s. 7d. After providing for unexpired risks, the profit of £1,176 13s. 0d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

The investments are shown in the balance sheet at their market

EUROPE VIA SUEZ
AMERICA VIA SUEZ
STRAITS AND INDIA
INTERPORT
The President
Liners
TO CALIFORNIA
TO NEW YORK
TO SEATTLE-VICTORIA
INTERPORT

Weekly Sailings Transpacific

REDUCED ROUND TRIP FARES

On Sale from JUNE 1st
to JULY 31st

With Return Limit to
September 30th

Hong Kong to	First Class	Special Class
Honolulu and Return	G\$ 360	G\$ 196
Victoria and Return	G\$ 432	G\$ 240
Vancouver and Return	G\$ 432	G\$ 240
Seattle and Return	G\$ 432	G\$ 240
San Francisco and Return	G\$ 450	G\$ 240
Los Angeles and Return	G\$ 450	G\$ 246

Apply for further particulars.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AMERICAN MAIL LINE

PEDDER BUILDING—HONGKONG.

CANTON BRANCH—4, SHANGHAI ROAD.

PACIFIC ORIENTAL

MONTHLY CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE

M.S. "JUTLANDIA" Sailing on 26th APR.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS ACCEPTED FOR
SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES, ETC.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO
OVERLAND POINTS.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
Passenger fare Hongkong/San Francisco ... G\$120.
(1st class only)

For Freight and Passage, etc. please Apply to:
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. THE CHINESE AMERICAN
SHIPPING COMPANY

Agents: JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD. HONG KONG
Office: MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR), 7, QUEEN'S RD., CENTRAL,
TELEPHONE: 24071.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FLOTTE RIUNITE LLOYD TRIESTINO-MARITIMA ITALIANA-SITMAR

FAR EAST INDIA ITALY

Express Passenger Service

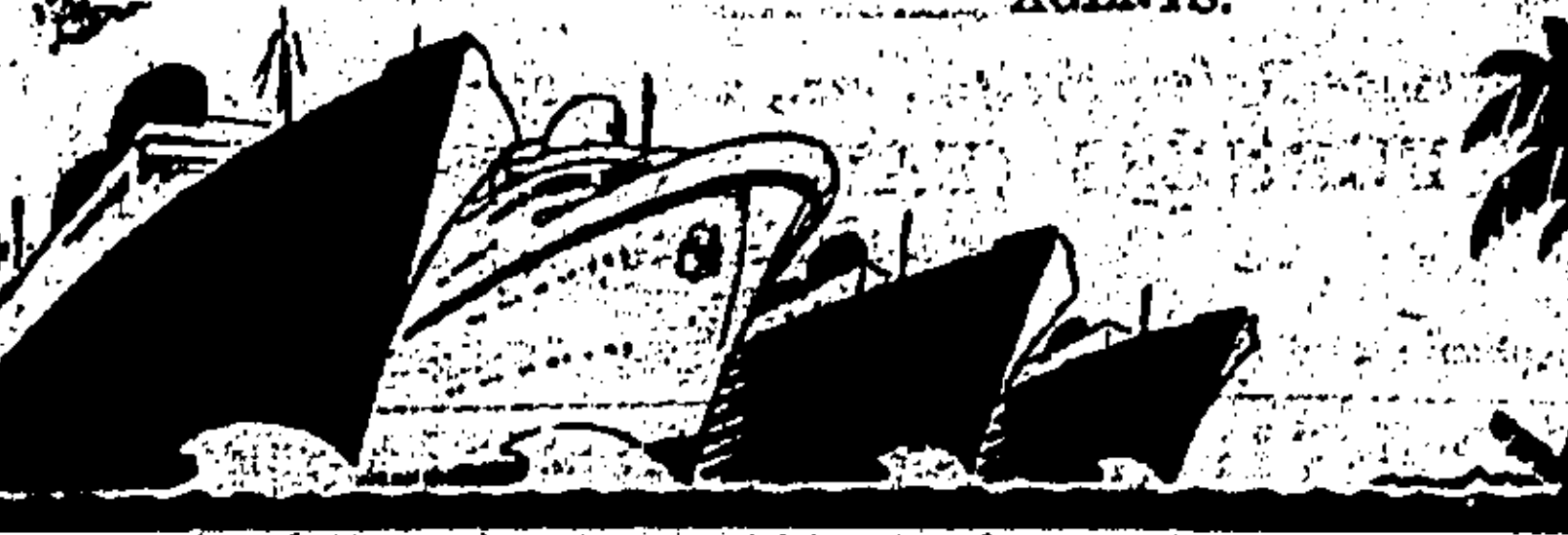
S.S. "CORTE VERDE" for Shanghai 6th May
S.S. "CORTE VERDE" for Italy (London) 14th May

Freight Service

S.S. "CARIGNANO" for Italy via ports 9th May
S.S. "MARIN SANUDO" for Shanghai & Japan 12th May

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



value on the 31st December, 1932, the market value on the 31st December, 1932, being £183,730 0s. 8d. The sum of £15,000 has been transferred from the profit and loss account to investments reserve fund which now stands at £18,204 10s. 0d.

The reserve for income tax was increased during the year by refunds of taxation, and after transferring £2,500 to profit and loss account, now stands at £3,945 12s. 2d.

The liquidation of the debts due by insolvent reinsurers is approaching completion. The Directors are of opinion that the reserve set up in the past will prove sufficient to meet losses in this connection.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL FINANCE CORPORATION

through its Agent

Asia Lands Limited

Gloucester Building

COMPLETE

BROKERAGE

SERVICE

NEW YORK STOCKS

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 20th Apr. 5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KINGGOH"	On 11st Apr. 2 p.m.
DAIEN & NEWCHOW	"TAMING"	On 23rd Apr. 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 23rd Apr. 5 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHOW	"HUNAN"	On 23rd Apr. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Apr. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHONG"	On 23rd Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, HOIHOW & SHANGHAI	"ANSEUN"	On 24th Apr. 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUZYANG"	On 25th Apr. Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 26th Apr. 5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Apr. 2 p.m.
DAIEN & NEWCHOW	"NINGPO"	On 28th Apr. 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WEIHOW	"HOIHOW"	On 30th Apr. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZCHUEN"	On 30th Apr. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 30th Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 3rd May, 2 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 3rd May, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 5th May, 2 p.m.
DAIEN & NEWCHOW	"CHUNGKING"	On 5th May, 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone 30331.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday at Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE - TAIPING (SUNNED)
FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUGAR AND STEWARD'S CATERING.

Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 276 RETURN.

LONDON (via Australia) from £123-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on Mail)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Manila	Due S.Y.
TAIPING	9 May	19 May	21 May	7 June
CHANGTE	9 June	20 June	23 June	9 July
TAIPING	11 July	21 July	24 July	9 August
CHANGTE	11 Aug.	22 Aug.	25 Aug.	10 Sept.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, HONG KONG—SHANGHAI.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

on or about 22nd APRIL, 1933

For SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTO PORTS.

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Manila	Due S.Y.
M.S. "Asia"	12 May	12 May	12 May	12 May
M.S. "Danmark"	6th May	8th June	8th June	8th June
M.S. "Java"	1st June	30th June	30th June	30th June
M.S. "Malaya"	1st July	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
All vessels have excellent passenger accommodation (1st class only).
Passenger fares Hong Kong/Europe £55 £80.

HONG KONG/BANGKOK SERVICE
maintained by the Fast Motor Vessels
M.S. "MUINAM." M.S. "BINTANG"
m.s. "Bintang"
Leaving for Bangkok
on or about
28th APRIL
due Bangkok on or about 5th MAY.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Telephone 24071. Agents. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES BUILDING.

PRINCE LINE—SILVER LINE

JOINT SERVICE

FREQUENT SAILINGS

TO HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA CANADA),

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

CALLING AT NAPLES

M.V. "SILVEREYEW" ... May 1st
M.V. "CINGALESE PRINCE" ... May 15th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
King's Building. Telephone: 22165. Telegram: Furness.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE on Fast High Class Coast Steamers Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 3 to 5 Days)

HAITANG	Friday	the 21st Apr. at 8 p.m.
SWALE	Sunday	the 23rd Apr. at 2 p.m.
HAIOHNG	Tuesday	the 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.
HAINING	Friday	the 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.

* Calls Swatow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer at a Reduced Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
General Managers.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

NORTHWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy.

Kingyuan, B. & S., April 20.
Hai Yang, Douglas', April 21.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apar), April 21.
An Shun, B. & S., April 24.
Hai Ching, Douglas', April 25.
Tsinan, B. & S., April 25.
Taluna, B.I. (Apar), May 4.
Kum Sang, Jardine's, May 5.
Ho Sang, Jardine's, May 18.

Chefoo.

Hunan, B. & S., April 22.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, April 27.
Hoi How, B. & S., April 30.
Hong Sang, Jardine's, May 9.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING AN ECONOMICAL SUMMER HOLIDAY

do not fail
to enquire about the NEW Low Fares
to

**HONOLULU — VICTORIA —
VANCOUVER**

and
SEATTLE

and return

via



Tickets on sale June and July:
return limit September 30.

The low fares offer a unique opportunity of enjoying
a real SUMMER HOLIDAY on a
GIANT WHITE EMPRESS
at exceptional low rates.

Special Summer fares also to Japan on sale June 15.
CONSULT US BEFORE COMPLETING
YOUR HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

For further information please apply to:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th April
ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th May
TAIYO MARU (Starts from Kobe) Thursday, 27th May
CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 7th June
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HEIAN MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Saturday, 29th April
HIKAWA MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 22nd May
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 13th May
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 27th May
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd April
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 27th May
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 11th May
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 1st May
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,

Genoa & Valencia.
TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th May
CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th April
MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 9th May
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BENGAL MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 27th April
YAMAGATA MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 4th May
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 12th May

† Cargo only.
For further information, apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Telephone 39291 (Private exchanges to all Deptts.)



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden),
Suez, Port-Said.
To SHANGHAI.

ATHOS II	25th Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN	25th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	9th May	ANDRE LEBON	9th May
ANDRE LEBON	23rd May	FELIX ROUSSEL	23rd May
FELIX ROUSSEL	6th June	PORTHOS	6th June
PORTHOS	20th June	ARABIS	20th June
ARABIS	4th July	CHENONCEAUX	4th July
CHENONCEAUX	18th July	ATHOS II	18th July
ATHOS II	1st Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN	1st Aug.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa,
Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For D'ARTAGNAN via Haiphong, Saigon, Oran, Le Havre, S.A. "M I N"
on or about 10th May, 1933.

For Full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone 26651. 3 Quays Building. [8]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 4,880 TONS;
THROUGH PORTS
33,330 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Har-
bour Office of vessels carrying cargo
to the Colony during the 24 hours
ended at 9 p.m. yesterday were:—

British.	Philippines.	Yokohama	400	750
Kiungchow.	Shanghai	400	750	
Glenshiel.	Dairen	—	9,000	
Sirdhana.	Calcutta	1,580	5,450	
Carthage.	London	770	950	
Huichow.	Tientsin	770	780	
Svale.	Swatow	150	—	
Dutch.	Van Heutsz.	Amoy	—	930
Norwegian.	Tai Yin.	Hailo	600	5,300
Japanese.	Deli Maru.	Canton	310	—
London Maru.	Nagoya	300	4,300	
Chinese.	Chong Lee.	Canton	—	100
Total			4,880	33,330

Docks.

Kowloon:—Linfchow, Tinseng,
Besaya.
Tatiko:—Tatsuta Maru, Bre-
viken, Rhevenor, Lyder.
Cosmopolitan:—Scaloria, Hai-
yang.

Buoys.

No. A1.—Glenshiel.
No. A2.—Philoctetes.
No. A3.—Protesilaus.
No. A4.—Tjibadak.
No. A5.—Kwong Nam.
No. A6.—Changate.
No. A16.—Van Heutsz.
No. B2.—Chaksang.
No. B3.—Kwangchow.
No. B4.—Hafthor.
No. B8.—Hawdrot.
No. B9.—Prominent.
No. B10.—Borneo.
No. B11.—Minnie Moller.
No. B12.—Chong Lee.
No. B14.—Changchow.
No. B15.—Taiyuan.
No. B16.—Solvik.
No. B17.—Hirundo.
No. B18.—New Mathilde.
No. B19.—Kanchow.
No. B20.—Kinyuan.
No. B23.—Tensan Maru.
No. C1.—Halvard.
No. C2.—Kaituna.
No. C3.—Huichow.
No. C4.—Pronto.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in
port yesterday:—
Basin:—Tamar.
North Wall:—Keppel.
South Wall:—Bruce.
East Wall:—Moorhen, Odin, Otus,
Parthian Phoenix.
West Wall:—Herald.
North Arm:—Whitehall and Rain-
bow.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—
Kiungchow (British), Shang-
hai 162
Sirdhana (British), Calcutta 647
Svale (British), Swatow 119
Tinhov (British), Swatow 32
Van Heutsz (Dutch), Amoy 254
Total 1,214

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were:

British.	Arr.	Dep.
Dutch	10	9
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	1	3
Norwegian	1	1
American	0	1
Total	15	17

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchants ships
were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.

Kowloon:—Empress of Japan,
Carthage, Sirdhana, Havana Maru.
Jardine Matheson's:—Kwaisang.
O.S.K.:—Deli Maru, Canton
Maru.
Douglas Lapraik:—Svale.
Saikong:—Wing Lee.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.
New Mathilde, British str., 342
tons, Capt. Mitchell, from Can-
ton, buoy No. B18.—Yik Tai &
Co.

April 19.
Canton Maru, Japanese str., 1,647
tons, Capt. Iwasaki, from
Swatow, O. S. K. Wharf.—
O.S.K.

Carthage, British str., 7,810 tons,
Capt. H. Jack, from Singapore,
Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co.

Chong Lee, Chinese str., 1,340 tons,
Capt. Nagakawa, from Canton;
buoy No. B12.—Loong Tai
Hong.

Empress of Japan, British str.,
15,725 tons, Capt. Douglas, from
Mainila, Kowloon Wharf.—
C.P.R.

Glenshiel, British str., 5,803 tons,
Capt. Sanders, from Shanghai,
buoy No. A1.—J. M. & Co.

Havana Maru, Japanese str., 3,451
tons, Capt. I. Tada, from
Sakito, Stonecutters.—O.S.K.

Hermid, Norwegian str., 840 tons,
Capt. Ollassen, from Bangkok,
buoy No. B8.—Thoresen & Co.

Helikon, British str., 1,220 tons,
Capt. W. Anderson, from Sai-
gon, buoy No. B5.—W. F. Fat
Sing.

Hydrangea, British str., 661 tons,
Capt. Grierson, from Swatow,
Chiou On Wharf.—Chiou On S.S.
Co.

Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons,
Capt. J. D. Whyte, from Can-
ton, buoy No. B18.—B. & S.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,435 tons,
Capt. P. R. Gay Cuming, from
Canton, buoy No. B2.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

London Maru, Japanese str., 4,413
tons, Capt. S. Kishimoto, from
Sakito, Stonecutters.—O.S.K.

Lyeemoon, British str., 1,734 tons,
Capt. E. Holmes, from Swatow;
buoy No. A5.—Kwong Nam &
Co.

Mirzapore, British str., 4,135 tons,
Capt. W. B. C. Smith, from
Moji, buoy No. A8.—Mackinnon,
Mackenzie & Co.

Norviken, Norwegian str., 1,770
tons, Capt. R. Jensen, from
Swatow, West Point Wharf.—
J. M. & Co.

Sirdhana, British str., 4,836 tons,
Capt. J. H. Longhurst, from
Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Sunning, British str., 1,870 tons,
Capt. W. G. Mackenzie & Co.
from Swatow, buoy No. B21.—
B. & S.

Taiyuan, British str., 2,100 tons,
Capt. J. K. Clark, from Can-
ton, buoy No. B15.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

April 19.
Chaksang, for Swatow.
Chong Lee, for Dairen.
Glenshiel, for Singapore.
Huichow, for Canton.
Kanchow, for Shanghai.
Kiungchow, for Canton.
New Mathilde, for Haiphong.
President Coolidge, for Manila.
Pronto, for Saigon.
Seistan, for Swatow.
Solvik, for Saigon.
Svale, for Swatow.
Taiyuan, for Amoy.
Texaco XI, for Shanghai.
Wing Lee, for K. O. Wan.
Yamato Maru, for Hongkong.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 17th April

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

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"RANCEI"	17,000	6th May	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	20th May	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"BOUDAN"	6,800	27th May	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	16,000	3rd June	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"KALAI-HIND"	13,000	17th June	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	24th June	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"MANTUA"	11,000	1st July	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	12th July	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"BANGALORE"	6,800	18th Aug.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"RANCHI"	17,000	26th Aug.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	8th Sept.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"BHUTAN"	9,600	15th Sept.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	16,000	23rd Sept.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.
"CORFU"	14,000	7th Oct.	Bombay, Maru, Havre, L'don.

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stantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of
the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHA"	8,000	22nd Apr. 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	7,000	6th May	do.
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	13th May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	10th June	do.
"SANTHA"	8,000	24th June	do.

B.I.—Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd
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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	2nd May	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane
"TANDA"	7,000	2nd June	Sydney and Melbourne.
"NANKIN"	7,000	8th June	do.
"NELLORE"	7,000	2nd Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong
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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London

Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	20th Apr. 10 a.m.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	30th Apr. 6 p.m.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"NALDERA"	16,000	4th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"TALMA"	10,000	4th May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TANDA"	7,000	5th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	10th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KALAI-HIND"	13,000	18th May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	11,000	1st June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	12th June	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"BANGALORE"	6,800	18th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"RANCHI"	17,000	26th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CANTHAGE"	14,000	8th July	do.
"BHUTAN"	9,600	15th July	do.
"NALDERA"	16,000	23rd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CORFU"	14,000	31st July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MANTUA"	11,000	7th Sept.	do.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	21st Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	29th Sept.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"COMORIN"	15,000	20th Oct.	do.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	3rd Nov.	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Punks, Louvre Ventilation.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 19.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.79	29.83	29.83
Temperature...	83	81	73
Humidity...	66	77	88
Wind—			
Direction...	S	S	SW
Force...	3	3	2
Weather...	BO	BO	OP
Rain...	0.0	0.0	0.4

Highest open-air Temperature, 18.85
Lowest open-air Temperature, 19.76

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing Showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 21, to 26 1933.

Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Thur.	20	6:56	4.6	0:38	1.2
		18:14	5.8	11:59	8.6
Fri.	21	08:15	4.9	11:14	1.4
		19:24	5.7	12:59	3.0
Sat.	22	08:35	5.3	11:46	1.6
		20:19	5.6	13:49	2.3
Sun.	23	08:50	5.6	12:14	1.8
		21:05	5.4	14:34	1.8
Mon.	24	09:18	6.0	02:37	2.1
		21:49	5.1	15:16	1.4
Tue.	25	09:40	6.3	03:03	2.3
		22:31	4.8	15:56	1.2
Wed.	26	10:01	6.5	03:21	2.5
		23:13	4.4	16:37	1.1

YIN YEH COMMERCIAL BANK.

Hong Kong Branch:
238-239, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone Nos. 21932 & 21129

Head Office: Tientsin.

Authorized Capital.....\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....7,500,000.00
Reserve Funds.....5,094,732.72

Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly rental of from \$8.00 to \$18.00.
Current and Savings Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which will be quoted on application.
Banking and Exchange Business all over the Country.

NGAI SZE YAN, Manager.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1922.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.00
Manager—LI SING KIU.
Sub-Manager—LAU YUK WAN.
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Reserve Funds:—
Sterling.....\$3,500,000
Silver.....\$10,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$20,000,000

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Cebu, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore
Colon, London, Shanghai
Dairen, Lyons, Sourabaya
Fookow, Malacca, Sungei
Haiphong, Manila, Patani
Hankow, Muar, Tientsin
Harbin, Mukden, Tsingtao
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Sterling and Exchange on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 12th April, 1933.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 25th February, 1933.

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This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York, with Resources over U.S. \$1,350,000,000.
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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Hong Kong Currency
Authorized Capital, H.K. \$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....8,635,
Reserve Fund.....1,150,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital.....\$23,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....\$21,300,000
Paid-up Capital.....\$21,000,000
Reserve Fund and Res.....\$1,217,977

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—
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HONG KONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Travellers Cheques issued. *Travellers and Excursionists under taken.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 7th April, 1933. [39]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....\$23,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$23,000,000

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A. BREARLEY, Manager.
Hong Kong, Nov. 17th, 1932. [30]

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A. L. BRUSSET, Acting Manager.
Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1933.

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Paid-up Capital.....Straits \$10,000,000.00

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES in the principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
CHUA KEE HAI, Manager.

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Established 1843 at Amsterdam.

Authorized Capital.....Gld. 100,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....Gld. 55,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....Gld. 29,000,000.00

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Subscribed Capital.....\$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....\$24,710,300.00
Reserve Funds.....\$3,380,503.53

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

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J. B. ROSS, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 7th April, 1933. [39]

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Head Office: 35, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, March 13, 1933. [34]

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Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
AMOI	Santhia	20th Apr.
STRAITS	Malacca Maru	21st Apr.
JAPAN	Montevideo Maru	21st Apr.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Kilano Maru	21st Apr.
JAPAN	Kama Maru	21st Apr.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Ohirai	21st Apr.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Sungang	22nd Apr.
MANILA	General Sherman	23rd Apr.
STRAITS	Achilles	23rd Apr.
MANILA	Pres. Coolidge	24th Apr.
SHANGHAI	Athos II	25th Apr.
SAIGON	D'Arignan	25th Apr.
STRAITS	Yasukuni Maru	26th Apr.
SHANGHAI	Desolation	26th Apr.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 8th April)	Empress of Asia	26th Apr.
STRAITS	Bengal Maru	26th Apr.
SHANGHAI	Luhua	28th Apr.
LONDON (Parcels only London, 28th Mar.)	Patrolus	28th Apr.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Haruna Maru	29th Apr.
JAPAN	Tokio Maru	29th Apr.
JAPAN	Calcutta Maru	29th Apr.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Seattle, 8th April)	Pres. Cleveland	29th Apr.
JAPAN	Nellors	30th Apr.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE and TIME
Shanghai and Japan	Carthage	Thursday, 20th, 8.15 a.m.
STRAITS	Van Bontas	10.00 a.m.
MANILA	Manning	10.30 a.m.
STRAITS	Debi Maru	10.30 a.m.
Formosa via Swatow and Amoy	Protetians	10.30 a.m.
*Japan and *Canada—due Victoria, B.C., 15th May	Hydrangia	3.00 p.m.
Swatow	Athos Maru	3.30 p.m.
Japan	Sirdhana	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Emp. of Japan	Par. 3th, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and North America and *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C., and *EUROPE via Siberia	Reg. 31st, 2.15 a.m.	Letters 10.00 a.m.
Friday, 21st.		
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa and *South America	Montevideo Maru	10.30 a.m.
Hankow, Peking and Haiphong	Kiangchow	Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Haiphong	2.00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May	Ohirai	Par. 21st, 5.00 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 4th May	Kama Maru	Reg. 8.45 a.m.
Letters 9.30 a.m.		
STRAITS and Calcutta	Santhia	Letters 1.00 p.m.
Amoy	Huichow	3.30 p.m.
Dairen	Taming	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 15th May and *EUROPE via Siberia	General Sherman	Reg. 4.15 p.m.
Letters 5.00 p.m.		
Sunday, 23rd.		
Fookow via Swatow	Hunan	5.00 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kiangchow	5.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Canton Maru	5.00 a.m.
Batavia	Tjikombang	Tuesday, 24th, 10.30 a.m.
Letters for "Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service"	Athos II	Reg. 12.30 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th May	Athos II	Reg. 1.00 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Peking and Haiphong	Tonkin	Reg. 1.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	D'Arignan	2.00 p.m.
*Shanghai, *Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 16th May	Pres. Coolidge	Reg. 4.15 p.m.
Letters 5.00 p.m.		
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America, and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 17th May	Yasukuni Maru	5.00 p.m.
Manila	Tatsuma Maru	Reg. 26th, 5.00 p.m.
Letters 5.30 a.m.		
Wednesday, 26th.		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Empress of Asia	5.30 p.m.
Friday, 28th.		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Hai Ning	2.00 p.m.

Superscribed correspondence only.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.
"DEUCALION" 28 APRIL, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow
"SARPEDON" 10 MAY, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"ELPENOR" 14 MAY, Havre & Liverpool.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"RHENEXOR" 7 MAY, Halifax, Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philippines and Straits.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KONA, YOK